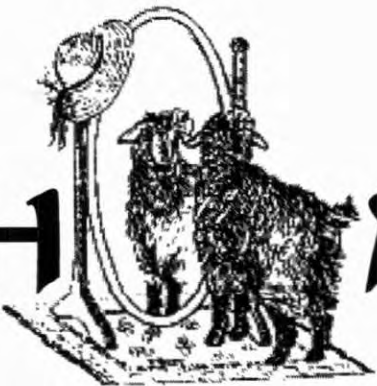


# CASHMERE MIRROR



---

Volume 11, Issue 6

March 2000

---

The monthly magazine devoted to cashmere goats and their fiber



## Table of Contents

|                                                     |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----|
| Credit Cards                                        | 3  |
| New Fax Number                                      | 3  |
| Reflections—<br>Low-tech Devices                    | 4  |
| Readers Talking Back                                | 5  |
| Goat Tax Quiz                                       | 6  |
| Diarrheal Diseases                                  | 7  |
| Goat Whisperer                                      | 10 |
| NWCA Spring Field Day                               | 10 |
| Goats Make you Sick?                                | 11 |
| Goats in Cyberspace                                 | 12 |
| MO Computer Programs                                | 13 |
| Classic Spring Hat                                  | 13 |
| Book Report—<br>Goats of the World                  | 14 |
| What is Pashmina?                                   | 15 |
| What is CCMI?                                       | 15 |
| Compounding Goats                                   | 16 |
| Goat People—<br>Bean/Balsillie                      | 21 |
| Goat Research Projects (3)                          | 23 |
| Associations/Calendar                               | 25 |
| BREEDERS DIRECTORY                                  | 26 |
| Cold Day in Maine                                   | 28 |
| One Drink Over                                      | 28 |
| Recipes—Roast Chevon and<br>Capretto Al Vino Bianco | 29 |
| Cartoon!                                            | 30 |
| Classified Advertising                              | 30 |
| Notable Quotes                                      | 31 |
| Subscription Info<br>Ad Rates, Deadlines            | 31 |



# CASHMIRROR

ISSN 1090-736X

## Technical Information

This magazine is published each and every month by:

**CashMirror Publications**

2280 S. Church Rd.  
Dallas, Oregon 97338  
503-623-5194

Fax: 503-623-8575

E-Mail: [goatknl@teleport.com](mailto:goatknl@teleport.com)  
Home Page: <http://www.teleport.com/~goatknl>

### Publisher and Ace Reporter:

Paul Johnson

**Editor:** Linda Fox

**Eastern Correspondent:**

Linda Cortright

The contents of this publication are copyrighted. Reproduction in full or part, in any manner, is unauthorized unless permission has been obtained from the Publisher (who has to get permission from the Editor).

Opinions expressed in this magazine are not necessarily those of the publisher or of the attractive staff, although some of

them might be. *CashMirror* limits (as much as possible) its liability for errors, inaccuracies or misprints in advertisements, opinion papers and letters to the editor. Advertisers assume liability for the content of their advertising and assume responsibility for claims made in connection with their advertising. In case of error, the publisher is responsible only for costs associated with the space occupied by the error.

Results published in the magazine are from information supplied by clubs and organizers and no responsibility for complete accuracy can be taken although we'll certainly try to get it right the first time.

The *CashMirror* welcomes contributions of articles and photographs. Submissions may be made by mail, fax or e-mail.

No responsibility will be taken for material while in transit or in this office, although we will certainly be real careful.

### Cover photo:

**Diana and Steve Hachenberger, Castle Crag Ranch  
Hamilton, Montana**

**"Nothing like a hot rock on a cold day."**

# New Important Stuff



## Your Favorite Credit Cards We can do that!

Any purchase made from CashMirror Publications can now be made by using your handy credit card. This includes subscription renewals, Breeders' Directory listings, advertisements and other silly little things--like Buster books, the T-shirts at right, or a cheap small gray cat.

If you have a bill from us sitting in your (depressing) unpaid bill stack, you can pay that with a credit card as well—just call us—or write your credit card number information (card number, expiration date, card type and signature) on the bill and fax or mail it back to us.

## 503-623-8575

### New CashMirror fax number

If you've tried our old fax number recently (503-624-1704), you've probably noticed it doesn't work.

We *finally* have a new fax number which should pick up automatically. It's 503-623-8575.

Isn't technology great (sometimes)?



Advertisement!

## New CashMirror and MGM Tee Shirts!

### For Mild Goat Men Members

(and anybody else who wants one):

Attractive (but not too attractive) tee shirts

They come in Mild, Mild Red or Gentle Green

Available in large and extra large sizes

Mild white print

On the front: Mild Goat Men Logo

On the back: "Illigitemi Non Carbondum" (Per Head Herder Johnson, this means "Cashmere goats are really nice", in Latin.)



### For the More Discriminating Goat Owner:

CashMirror tee shirts

In one non-striking color—natural

Dark brown print

Available in medium, large and extra large sizes

On the front: CashMirror logo

On the back: "Cashmere Goats Add Fiber to your Life"



They're not cashmere, but they are:  
Heavy, good quality tee shirts  
100% cotton

Price: Only \$17.50 per shirt (including shipping)

Order form—Back of this ad (next page)



## Tee-shirt Order Form

I just can't live without one (or two)!

Here's the Choices:

### Mild Goat Men Tee

Color: Mild, Mild Red (actually it's more of a burgundy)

Large

Extra Large

Color: Gentle Green (actually it's more of a forest green)

Large

Extra Large

### CashMirror Tee

Color: Natural (sort of like the magazine cover)

Medium

Large

Extra Large

| T-shirt selection<br>MGM or CashMirror        | Color | Size | Number |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------|------|--------|
|                                               |       |      |        |
|                                               |       |      |        |
|                                               |       |      |        |
| Total Number of Shirts                        |       |      |        |
| Multiply Total by \$17.50@ (includes postage) |       |      |        |

Enclose a check with your order  
Or fill out your credit card information below:

Card Type (circle one): Visa / MasterCard

Card Number \_\_\_\_\_

Expiration Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Send shirt/s to: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Reflections

by Linda Fox

### Dog Alarms, Chicken Disposals And Cat Sleeping Aids—Low-tech Living

You don't always need all the modern conveniences to get by. We probably should have had a doorbell put in our house when it was built, but we figured that no one would get past the dogs without notice anyway. Our dog alarms notify us of any unusual activity or strangers approaching the house. They've learned the more common cars and we can often tell who is coming up the driveway by the severity and duration of the barking. My car or Paul's truck will not rate any barking by either of the two guardians. My parents' vehicle will rate barks as they travel up the driveway, but when they get out of the vehicle, the barking will stop. One of our neighbors who works here from time to time with his heavy equipment, gets no barks at all, no matter if he's driving a dump truck, a backhoe or his wife's car.

Occasional visitors will be chased along the fence line by both guardian dogs—the second one taking over when the first one runs out of pasture alongside the road.

If the Border Collie is barking, it means the sheep are out or the pig is coming up the driveway. She never barks at cars or people.

We have a rooster for our morning alarm clock. He goes off at dawn—much earlier than our electric alarm clock in the winter. When we had three roosters, we had a chain of events which set them off periodically all night long—when the heat pump came on, it released steam which activated the motion sensor on the porch light. The porch light would make the roosters think it was dawn and they'd all crow. This became annoying. Now that we're down to one rooster, he seems to be able to hold it until the sun comes up.

We don't need a clock to know when it's feeding time for the goats—especially with the barn monitor now activated. (We're listening for lambs this month.) If no one has appeared in the barn to dole out their nightly hay by 6 PM or so, we hear about it.

I don't like to admit this to anyone, but I'm sure that goat people would understand. We're currently using our sheep for lawn mowers. The four very pregnant ewes are in the small pasture between the house and barn so we can keep tabs on them until they lamb. Sheep are much easier to contain than goats—especially when they're 4-1/2 months pregnant—no one is jumping too high or moving too fast these days. I let the four ewes into the yard to graze during the

Continued on next page



## When Readers Talk...

Dear Editor,

I have a question for you to ponder. I, with my exceptional pool of knowledge and peculiar ability to turn a phrase (for a cat), launched a new column, "Ask Mickey," several issues ago. Since its inception, only two people have written asking me questions. I expected to be deluged with difficult questions requiring hours and hours of research. So, here I sit with my little library surrounding me, with my tiny gray forepaws posed over my computer keyboard and I have nothing to write.

Do you have any theories about this matter? Why aren't people asking me questions?

**Mickey**  
Goat Knoll  
March 4, 2000



Dear Mickey,

*Please, let me have the honor of answering your questions while the Editor is out doing more important things.*

*People aren't writing to because you are a cat--an incredibly stupid, ugly cat.*

*I suggest you give up your flimsy attempt to start a literary career and just go out and do something useful around here--like eat mice or play on the road.*

Yours very truly,  
Paul Johnson  
Publisher

Re: Professional Cashmere Marketing Association Conference and Meeting

Dear Paul and Linda:

As first time attendees and new members, Ron and I would like to express our appreciation to the organizers of the conference for a job well done. The seminars were very educational and beneficial. We would definitely like to attend next years meeting. The whole weekend was intense and enlightening.

We would strongly recommend it to anyone interested in goats as a business or a hobby as the classes covered all aspects. Again our thanks and hope to see you next year.

Sincerely,  
Ron and Jan Gerrity  
Kanarra Kashmere  
Kanarraville, Utah  
January 24, 2000

### Reflections

Continued from previous page

day. I found if I put up a small barrier—one of those short, cheap, stick-in decorative fence sections—they will stay out of the roses. They leave me occasional gifts in the lawn, but I'm sure this is good for the grass. I hope the gifts work their way in the ground before I have to get out the real lawn mower. The lawn looks great and it is usually very difficult to find dry enough weather for mowing much around here until June.

We use our chickens as a garbage disposal. It is much easier to dispose of leftover food without guilt when you know you're turning it into eggs. Rather than storing leftovers in the fridge until they get moldy and then tossing them, they can go in the chicken bowl right after dinner to be tossed to ever-grateful chickens the next morning.

My cat encourages me to go to bed on time. He gets grumpy and roams the house howling when it's past bedtime. He likes both of his people in bed much earlier than we usually hit there. I know he just wants something warm and stationary to snuggle up to, but I've often called it a night long before I've finished my day's allotment of projects just so I don't have to put up with him. Every morning when I get up after an adequate night's sleep, I am grateful for his persistence.

Maybe we're saving enough money on the modern conveniences to help us feed our low-tech assistants.

## Goat Tax Quiz

It's coming up on April 15th. We suppose you knew that. For those still struggling with your Schedule F, here are a few questions to test your knowledge about the law for farming/ranching income and deductions. Should you be getting professional help with your forms? Would a professional even be able to figure out what's going on? Take this test to make sure you're qualified to be filling out your own farm tax forms.

### 1. Do I have to fill out a Schedule F?

- a. Only if I have to fill out Schedules E and G—you can't skip a form.
- b. No. I have a ranch, not a farm. I do a Schedule R.
- c. Not unless I have over 50 goats.
- d. Not unless someone ties me to my kitchen table for 1 hour and 14 minutes—the amount of time the IRS estimates an average person will take to fill out this form.

### 2. When can you consider the expense of maintaining your barn cats as a valid business deduction?

- a. Never.
- b. As long as I don't pet them, I can deduct their food.
- c. As long as they don't cost me anything, I can deduct it all.
- d. If I never see a mouse in the barn, I can deduct them. Otherwise, I just get 50% of their food.

### 3. Do the vitamins I buy for my goats get deducted as Veterinary, breeding and medicine expense (line 33) or as Supplies purchased (line 30)?

- a. As veterinary expense if you bought them from your Vet, as a supply if it came from the feed store.
- b. If it's a pill or comes in a bottle, it's veterinary; if it comes in a tube, it's a supply.
- c. Vitamins are always supplies.
- d. I have absolutely no idea what you're talking about.

### 4. Why does the IRS include a pension and profit-sharing plan expense line on a Schedule F?

- a. It's just a little joke by overworked IRS employees.
- b. They mean pension plans for animals, not the farmers.
- c. They had extra space on the form and had to fill it with something.
- d. They wanted farmers and ranchers to feel bad.

### 5. Why are there more lines on the form to enter income from government programs and loans than there are regular farm income lines?

- a. The government didn't intend for any of these lines to be used by goat farmers. Just ignore them.
- b. What income lines? I guess I've never made it to that part of the form before.
- c. Got me there.
- d. Haven't a clue.

### 6. What does "materially participate in the operation of this business" mean?

a. Work from dawn to dusk on the farm/ranch.

b. I, my spouse and all 9 children work on the farm from dawn until dusk.

c. I work on the farm while wearing clothing.

d. It means thinking of the farm while you're working elsewhere.



### 7. How does the IRS know it will take you 6 hours, 12 minutes to do the recordkeeping, learn about the law, prepare, copy and mail Schedule F to them?

- a. This is how long they would take.
- b. From data collected by hidden surveillance cameras in all farm homes, they average the time all farmers take to complete their forms.
- c. They guessed high trying to scare you.
- d. They asked tax preparers how long the form should take and the tax preparers told them 6+ hours so all the farmers would pay them (a lot) to prepare the Schedule.

### 8. How can I avoid filling out a Schedule F?

- a. Just say no.
- b. Pretend you don't know about it.
- c. Sell the farm and move to a condominium.
- d. Add all your farm income, subtract all your farm expenses, enter the total on the miscellaneous line of the 1040 and hope for the best.

### 9. What do I use to fill in my Schedule F?

- a. A very sharp no. 2 pencil.
- b. Ink, preferably blue.
- c. Colored pencils. Vary the colors with how sure you are about the deduction. Don't tell IRS the code.
- d. Crayons. You can fill in the unused lines with attractive colors which makes the IRS admire your coloring and ignore your numbers. Stay within the lines!

### 10. How do I calculate depreciation on farm assets?

- a. Think of a number between 1 and 1000. Don't tell anybody. Write this number on the depreciation line.
- b. Subtract the number of rainy days last year from the number of sunny days (not less than zero) and divide by 7. Next year use 6, and so on.
- c. Don't. Ignore it.
- d. I never buy any depreciation so I don't need to calculate it.

### Extra Credit

#### 11. How likely is my tax return to be audited?

- a. If I have a loss, I'll have an audit.
- b. It will be. Count on it.
- c. In inverse proportion to how easily you can come up with support for your numbers.
- d. Who cares? I get an audit letter, I'm off to Mexico.

## Goat Tax Quiz

It's coming up on April 15th. We suppose you knew that. For those still struggling with your Schedule F, here are a few questions to test your knowledge about the law for farming/ranching income and deductions. Should you be getting professional help with your forms? Would a professional even be able to figure out what's going on? Take this test to make sure you're qualified to be filling out your own farm tax forms.

### 1. Do I have to fill out a Schedule F?

- a. Only if you are treating your goat venture as a business instead of a hobby.
- b. No. I have a ranch, not a farm. I do a Schedule R.
- c. Only if I have to fill out Schedules E and G—you can't skip a form.
- d. Not unless someone ties me to my kitchen table for 1 hour and 14 minutes—the amount of time the IRS estimates an average person will take to fill out this form.

### 2. When can I consider the expense of maintaining your barn cats as a valid business deduction?

- a. Only if their sole function is rodent control.
- b. As long as I don't pet them, I can deduct 50% of their food.
- c. As long as they don't cost me anything, I can deduct it all.
- d. Never

### 3. Do the vitamins I buy for my goats get deducted as Veterinary, breeding and medicine expense (line 33) or as Supplies purchased (line 30)?

- a. Either one. I'd probably include it with the veterinary stuff.
- b. If it's a pill or comes in a bottle, it's veterinary; if it comes in a tube, it's a supply.
- c. Vitamins are always supplies.
- d. I have absolutely no idea what you're talking about.

### 4. Why does the IRS include a pension and profit-sharing plan expense line on a Schedule F?

- a. If you're lucky enough to have one for the farm, this is where it goes.
- b. It's just a little joke by overworked IRS employees.
- c. They had extra space on the form and had to fill it with something.
- d. They wanted farmers and ranchers to feel bad.

### 5. Why are there more lines on the form to enter income from government programs and loans than there are regular farm income lines?

- a. Because they want to make sure that farmers who get these, report and pay tax on them.
- b. What income lines? I guess I've never made it to that part of the form before.
- c. The government didn't intend for any of these lines to be used by goat farmers. Just ignore them.
- d. Haven't a clue.

### 6. What does "materially participate in the operation of this business" mean?

- a. A concept which determines if the passive loss rules apply—thereby limiting your ability to deduct losses. Ba-

sically it is asking, were you the worker or just an investor. If you might have a problem here, you'll want to read the extensive tests for this.

- b. I, my spouse and all 9 children work on the farm from dawn until dusk.

c. I work on the farm while wearing clothing.

- d. It means thinking of the farm while you're working elsewhere.

### 7. How does the IRS know it will take you 6 hours, 12 minutes to do the recordkeeping, learn about the law, prepare, copy and mail Schedule F to them?

- a. I have no idea where they get these numbers. I've found they have no relation to reality.
- b. From data collected by hidden surveillance cameras in all farm homes, they average the time all farmers take to complete their forms.

c. They guessed high trying to scare you.

- d. They asked tax preparers how long the form should take and the tax preparers told them 6+ hours so all the farmers would pay them (a lot) to prepare the Schedule.

### 8. How can I avoid filling out a Schedule F?

- a. Treat your business as a hobby—assuming it is one.
- b. Pretend you don't know about it.
- c. Sell the farm and move to a condominium.
- d. Add all your farm income, subtract all your farm expenses, enter the total on the miscellaneous line of the 1040 and hope for the best.

### 9. What do I use to fill in my Schedule F?

- a. Doesn't matter.
- b. Ink, preferably blue.
- b 1/2. A very sharp No. 2 pencil.
- c. Colored pencils. Vary the colors with how sure you are about the deduction. Don't tell IRS the code.
- d. Crayons. You can fill in the unused lines with attractive colors which makes the IRS admire your coloring and ignore your numbers. Stay within the lines!

### 10. How do I calculate depreciation on farm assets?

- a. Get the instruction for IRS Form 4562 and/or get IRS Publication 946. It's complicated.
- b. Think of a number between 1 and 1000. Don't tell anybody. Write this number on the depreciation line.
- c. Subtract the number of rainy days last year from the number of sunny days (not less than zero) and divide by 7. Next year use 6, and so on.
- d. Don't. Ignore it.
- d 1/2. I didn't buy any depreciation last year, so I don't have to worry about it.

### Extra Credit

#### 11. What is my chance of being audited?

- a. Slim. Very slim.
- b. It will be. Count on it.
- c. In inverse proportion to how easily you can come up with support for your numbers.
- d. Who cares? I get an audit letter, I'm off to Mexico.



# DIARRHEAL DISEASES

From the USDA Extension Goat Handbook

National Dairy database at: [http://www.inform.umd.edu/](http://www.inform.umd.edu/EdRes/Topic/AgrEnv/ndd/goat/DIARRHEAL_DISEASES.html)

EdRes/Topic/AgrEnv/ndd/goat/

DIARRHEAL\_DISEASES.html

By J. L. Ayers; Los Olivos, CA

Diarrheal diseases are common in newborn kids, as they are in calves, lambs and piglets. It is the author's impression that these diseases are continuously present (endemic) in fewer goat herds and the morbidity, severity and mortality are lower in goats than in newborn calves, piglets and probably lambs. The most severe diarrheal diseases are colibacillosis and salmonellosis. In calves, these two are also the most common, whereas less severe, non-specific causes of diarrhea may predominate in kids. The discussion which follows will pertain mostly to colibacillosis and salmonellosis; some of what is said will be the result of extrapolation from calves and sheep and some will be from the very few reports and experience on goats.

## Transmission

The primary source of infection is feces of infected animals and transmission is by ingestion. The propensity of young kids to nurse objects especially just after being bottle fed and their innate curiosity, often satisfied by mouth, make them easy prey for infection. All objects which can be contaminated by feces are potential transmitting agents including bedding, pails, nipples, clothing, tools, feed, water and the skin of the udder and perineum of the mother. The organisms are often ingested within minutes after birth. The more intense the management system and dense the population the more heavily contaminated the environment becomes.

Salmonellosis may have the additional source of infection: that is, the mother herself may be a latent (inapparent) carrier. In the latter case shedding the organism is precipitated by the stress of kidding.

## Salmonellosis

Probably most species of the genus *Salmonella* (*S.*) are capable of producing enteric disease in farm animals. *S. typhimurium* is the most common of the genus in goats and cattle in the USA but the incidence of *S. dublin* infection has increased dramatically in cattle in the Western United States. *S. dublin* is much more likely than *S. typhimurium* to form a latent carrier state by quietly residing in the lymph nodes and tonsils of cattle, only to emerge, produce disease and transmit infection during time of stress such as calving. *S. typhimurium* is more likely to subside after initial exposure and to recur only when the source of infection reappears.



"Salmonellosis? Typhimurium? Colibacillosis? How can we get something we can't even pronounce?" Photo by Linda Cortright.

Reports of the disease in goats are sparse, therefore the following generalizations may not be valid. However, *S. typhimurium* seems to affect any age goat with a short, fatal course and is highly contagious. *S. dublin* may be less contagious and infected goats seem more apt to recover.

## Clinical Signs

The peracute case is found dead without previous signs and is most frequent in the newly born. The acute form has been reported in 2-4 week old kids with a high morbidity and mortality (32 of 35 animals dying) and in adults over 1 year old. First there is a profuse, watery, (the fecal consistency may be more like paste or putty with *S. dublin*) yellow diarrhea; this is rapidly followed by depression, rapid dehydration and weakness. Some die in 8-12 hours, most in 24-48 hours and a few live for a week. The temperature may reach 106-108 but often returns to normal or subnormal near death.

## Tissue Changes

Post mortem findings are often not striking. The peracute case may have excess fluid in the abdominal (peritoneal) cavity and heart sac (pericardial space); there may be tiny (petechial) hemorrhages in various parts of the body especially around the heart, the middle small intestine may fill with gas, contain some fluid and have a thin wall.

Acute cases will have mild to moderate inflammation (reddening) of the inner lining (mucosa), and less frequently hemorrhagic enteritis will be present. The

Continued on next page

**Diarrheal Diseases**

Continued from previous page

outer surface of the intestine and linings of the body cavities (serosa) will likely have petechial hemorrhage. The mesenteric lymph nodes are usually enlarged, wet and when cut have a soft consistency. In animals that live longer, the liver will appear enlarged, have rounded edges and often the gall bladder is full. Only rarely will the intestinal mucosa show varying degrees of erosion or ulceration. Increased volume of amber joint fluid with or without white fibrinous clots or casts are not an uncommon finding in the joints of longer lasting acute cases.

**Diagnosis**

Signs will mimic colibacillosis, coccidiosis, certain parasite infestations and enterotoxemia; tissue changes are also nonspecific. It is important to conduct a necropsy examination on the first as well as all animals dying. It is equally important to attempt isolating the causative organism at least from the intestinal contents, the mesenteric lymph nodes and the liver. A diagnosis of Salmonellosis is important because it will indicate the need to concentrate more on prevention than on drug therapy. However most laboratories will not be able to type the species of Salmonella that was isolated. It is important that this be done, however, and for this purpose the isolate can be sent to the National Animal Disease Center in Ames, Iowa via your regional Federal Veterinarian's Office.

**Prevention and Treatment**

The few reports of Salmonellosis in goats have been very discouraging regarding prevention and treatment. However, the strict management practices employed in well run cow dairies should always be followed and should help keep Salmonellosis at a low level.

Prevention and fluid therapy will be discussed as a separate section because it applies to all enteric and many other diseases. Management practices that prevent or reduce the amount of exposure to Salmonella sp. is the only real hope of control for an endemic herd. The following treatment recommendations are made with the reservation that they are often not successful.

Chloramphenicol is a drug that is not cleared for use in goats and should only be given under veterinary prescription. It is inactivated by a functioning rumen and should therefore not be given orally to the kid that has started to eat roughage in any significant quantity. However, it is often the only drug to which the organism is sensitive.

Trimethoprim-sulfadoxine combinations and nitrofurans have been successfully used in calves and systemic Salmonellosis will sometimes respond to ampicillin.

Dehydration and acidosis should be combated with oral, intravenous or subcutaneous administration of fluids, electrolytes and energy as will be discussed later.

**Colibacillosis**

The bacterium *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) has several serotypes, most of which are normal nonpathogenic inhabitants of the gastro-intestinal tract. There are pathogenic serotypes, however; some of these are capable of gaining entrance to the body (septicemic form) through the intestinal wall, others remain in the intestinal tract and liberate a toxin which is absorbed by the body and causes generalized disease and diarrhea (enterotoxogenic form). A milder enteric form, without signs of toxemia but causing diarrhea, is a third and intermediate form. Colibacillosis is a disease of very young animals usually 2-10 days old.

**Clinical Signs**

The septicemic form usually occurs in the first 4 days of life and when there has been no absorption of colostral antibodies. The animal is depressed, weak, anorectic (won't eat), the temperature is elevated early but drops below normal when the animal becomes weak and goes down. Diarrhea is not common. Death usually occurs in 2 days. Animals surviving for a week may show signs of the organism localizing in the joints, brain, eyes or lungs. The septicemic form is the most common form in lambs and is usually peracute. The same may be true in kids.

The most important factor in determining an animal's ability to survive colibacillosis is the serum immunoglobulin level before the animal develops the disease. Antibiotic therapy may help animals with marginal to adequate serum antibody levels but are probably of no value in helping the agammaglobulinemic (no immunoglobulin in the serum) animal.

**Prevention of Colibacillosis and Salmonellosis**

Newborn ruminants are born with antibodies against various disease producing microorganisms (germs). These antibodies are proteins called immunoglobulins. A newborn kid receives all of its protection (immunoglobulins) against germs as a result of drinking the colostrum milk produced by its mother. Milk of the very first milking contains many times more antibodies than does that of the second and later milkings.

Continued on next page

## Diarrheal Diseases

Continued from previous page

Further the intestinal tracts of the newborn can absorb the antibodies at maximum rate only during the first 12 hours of life; absorption decreases rapidly from 12 to 36 hours after which time no more are taken into the blood stream. In addition to these circulating antibodies there is another type (local antibodies) that attach to the surface of the intestinal tract, are never taken into the blood stream and do a certain amount of bacterial neutralization from this position.

Thus, colostrum is the first essential nutrient of the newborn. Without it, death of the newborn can be assumed. As a rule of thumb, one ounce of first milking colostrum per pound body weight (of the kid) should be received by that kid in the first 8-12 hours of life. Ideally this would be given in small quantities frequently. Removing the kid from the mother immediately after kidding has two advantages. First the udder can be cleaned prior to milking (this should be done even if one insists on letting the kid nurse) and the kid is removed from the relatively early heavy exposure to pathogens. Second, by feeding with a bottle, one will know how much colostrum is taken by the kid and can force feed the amount not voluntarily consumed. During the kidding season, extra first milking colostrum can be frozen in ice cube trays, transferred to plastic bags for storage and dispensed, thawed and fed as needed. Measure the size of your cubes. They are probably 2/3 to 1 ounce each.

Housing is probably the next most important consideration in the prevention of enteric diseases of the newborn. Much of what will be suggested may be impractical or at least not cost effective under ordinary circumstances when there is no problem. However, if an enteric problem becomes endemic in a herd, some or all of these measures may need to be taken regardless of inconvenience.

Before proceeding however, two observations are worth stating. Many times with any adverse change in the health status of a herd or individual (not limited to enteric problems) a manager will hesitate or even refuse to make recommended changes on the grounds that the management system has not changed "for years" so the system could not be contributory to the sudden problem now being faced. One can often and for a long time get by with slightly less than optimum down to even poor management practices. For reasons that often cannot be explained even by the veterinarian, a variety of subtle adverse factors will accumulate and finally culminate in an epizootic of

worrisome to severe proportions. This will usually not be corrected by one step of managerial improvement, rather drastic measures are usually required to reestablish optimum health.

The second observation is especially applicable to enteric diseases but applies to all areas of health maintenance. Once optimal management has achieved good health maintenance, there is a strong tendency to relax, take short cuts and save money. This will result in a recurrence to suboptimum health of the herd. One can only hope that this change is dramatic enough to be noticed and corrected. Unhappily the dramatic change is often preceded by a prolonged period of gradually diminishing growth rate of kids as well as decreased reproductive and productive capacity of the adults.

Kids should be removed from their mothers to a well cleaned, dry pen, free from drafts. Newborn kids should have access to the warmth of a heat lamp in cold weather (however, if the barn is closed and heated, respiratory problems will likely develop). Crowding should be avoided; ideally with no direct contact with others. The kid pens should be separate from the adult herd. Ideally different personnel would be in charge of kid care than those attending older and adult animals. An alternative would be to care for the unweaned kids, then the weaned kids, then milk and care for the adults.

After weaning the kids, pens should be cleaned thoroughly by scraping, then detergent and water, then disinfectant. The pens should be allowed to dry, sprinkled with lime and left idle 2-4 weeks.

Feeders and waterers should be constructed so as to always prevent their fecal contamination.

### Fluid and Electrolyte Therapy

Much of the body's fluid and electrolytes (minerals and other circulating chemicals necessary for normal body function) are lost via the feces (manure or stool) when an individual has diarrhea. When this loss occurs at a rate that exceeds the replacement rate by the milk or milk replacer, a condition referred to as dehydration occurs.

The kid with dehydration is obviously depressed and eyes appear sunken. This can occur within 12 hours of the time the appetite ceases. Dehydration can precede clinical diarrhea because the fluid and electrolytes will have been leaving the body and going into the intestinal tract (not considered part of the body)

Continued on next page

Diarrheal Diseases

Continued from previous page

during the 6 to 12 hour period prior to clinical diarrhea. The dehydrated animal should receive 150 ml intravenously over an hour and an additional 300 ml subcutaneously of Ringers bicarbonate with double the normal concentration of KCl, NaHCO<sub>3</sub> and Dextrose.

The dehydrated kid is usually down but can be made to stand and his legs are colder than the rest of his body. The severely dehydrated animal is flat on his side, unable to stand. The prognosis with this severe dehydration is rather poor. The fluid therapy is conducted at the same rate but for longer periods until desirable hydration is obtained.

When following any treatment, check the animal in four to six hours and repeat fluid therapy according to the degree of hydration at the time.

After two days of oral electrolyte therapy without milk or milk replacer, the latter is gradually reintroduced into the diet by 1/4 milk and 3/4 electrolyte for 1 feeding, 1/2-1/2 for 2 feedings and 3/4 and 1/4 for one more feeding. It may take a couple of days for the diarrhea to stop.

If antibiotic therapy is not effective in 3 days, it is not going to be. Body temperature, alertness and perhaps appetite will be better indicators of response to antibiotic therapy than will cessation of diarrhea. The latter may not stop until after oral fluid therapy is discontinued. In all cases antibiotics should be used at least two days; if there is a positive response, use for 3 days.

*Words of Wisdom from the  
Goat Whisperer*

*Things to whisper in your goats' ears:*

*More crimp or you will be sausage!*

*You WILL have twin girls!*

*Longer fiber means longer lives!*

*Do you want to end up at auction?*

*Hold your hoof still and I might give you more grain.*

*Goats that jump fences become dinner.*

*Do you want me to have the guardian dog speak with you about your attitude?*

*Don't butt in when I'm whispering to you!*

**NWCA Spring Field Day**

**April 15, 2000**

Here's an incentive to finish your tax return early. You need to reserve Saturday, April 15th for the NorthWest Cashmere Association's Spring Field Day. Even if you insist on doing your tax return at the last possible minute, you can still do it on Monday, the 17th, as the IRS has generously given us a couple extra days to get the thing in the mail this year.

**Just the Facts:**

**The Time:** April 15th, 9 AM - 5 PM

**The Place:** Goat Knoll, 2280 S. Church Rd., Dallas, Oregon 97338

**The Cost:** Free

**The Schedule:**

**Featured Speaker:** Steve Hachenberger, Castle Crag Ranch, Hamilton, Montana. He will talk about cashmere fiber and cashmere dehairing. He will be giving a demonstration on his patented small prototype dehairing machine.

**Spinning:** Linda Fox will give a demo on spinning. This will be a hands on, basic class. Bring your spinning wheels.

**Shearing:** Demonstrations on shearing. You will get to personally shear a goat yourself if you wish.

**Combing:** Carol and Carrie Spencer will give a demo on hand combing. You can comb too.

**General Goat Care:** General instructions on goat care, i.e. hoof trimming, injections, worming, with hands on participation. (The wethers aren't going to like this.)

**Other:** There will be new kids around and several very pregnant does who are being bribed to kid the day of the event. If kids are born, we can stop and watch.

**Food:** There will be a potluck lunch. Linda & Art Lowell will be providing a smoked turkey and dinner rolls. Anyone attending should bring a dish of food. Fine paper china and exquisite plastic silverware will be provided.

**Overnight Accommodations:** There are two motels in town. Contact NWCA for details or to receive a flyer about the event.

**Need More Information?**

Guy Triplett, NWCA Prez.

541-388-8992, email: harvest@empnet.com

Paul Johnson, The Host

503-623-5194, email: goatknol@teleport.com

***If you are planning to come, let one of these guys know. They need to know how many plastic forks to buy.***

## Could YOUR Goats Make You Sick? Animal Health Officials Offer Free Testing

**News Release, Texas Animal Health Commission**  
Could your goats make you sick? The Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC), in a cooperative effort with the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture's Veterinary Services, is offering to test goats free in Starr, Zapata, Hidalgo, Cameron and Willacy Counties to find out if the animals are carrying a disease that can cause serious illness in humans.

"Just weeks ago in Starr County, we found a sheep and goat herd infected with *Brucella melitensis*, a bacterial disease that has not been seen in the U.S. in nearly 30 years," said Dr. James Lenarduzzi, director of the TAHC's South Texas area. "It's very important to human health that we learn if other herds could be carrying the disease."

"The infected animals can be dangerous, as they can spread the disease, which in humans, is called 'Malta Fever,' or 'undulant fever.' Victims develop flu-like symptoms, night sweats, aches, pains, headache and a fever that comes and goes. Anyone who may have been associated with infected goats or goat products and is suffering these symptoms should see a doctor and report possible exposure to the disease. Antibiotics are needed for treatment to avoid serious complications," he said.

"Because the disease in Mexico is widespread, we are targeting Texas counties where the risk is greatest. In 1998, more than 6,500 persons in Mexico suffered from undulant fever, with many cases caused by infected goats," said Dr. Lenarduzzi. "The Texas Department of Health said 16 Texas cases were reported that year; 14 of the patients had consumed dairy products from goats, and nine of the group also had traveled internationally."

Dr. Lenarduzzi said goat owners can contact the TAHC office in Beeville, or a TAHC or USDA animal health inspector in any of the five targeted counties to have blood samples collected from their animals for laboratory testing. If they prefer, owners can have the blood samples drawn by their private veterinarian, who will be paid through a "fee-basis" testing agreement with the TAHC and USDA.

Until animals are tested, Dr. Lenarduzzi advised owners to stop consuming unpasteurized goat milk, unpasteurized cheese, or handling raw goat meat products. Cooked meat is safe to eat, as heat kills the *Brucella melitensis* bacteria. Because infected nannies also can spread infection when giving birth, he

urged ranchers to wear gloves when assisting pregnant goats.

When slaughtering untested goats, ranchers also should wear a face mask, glasses and rubber gloves, to avoid breathing in or becoming exposed to bacteria that can become airborne during the slaughtering process. Clothing worn during the task also should be laundered.

Dr. Lenarduzzi pointed out that, if infected goat herds are found, the testing area will be enlarged. He advised owners anywhere to have goats tested, if the animals originated from South Texas.

To learn more about the herd testing, owners and veterinarians can call the TAHC's South Texas office in Beeville at 800-658-6570, or their TAHC animal health inspector in the targeted counties:

### **Zapata County and Starr Counties**

Jorge Salas 956-383-8456

### **Hidalgo and Willacy Counties**

Leo Gonzalez 956-968-5719

### **Cameron County**

Rudy Bazan 956-688-2549

For information, call Carla Everett, TAHC public info officer, at 1-800-550-8242, ext. 710

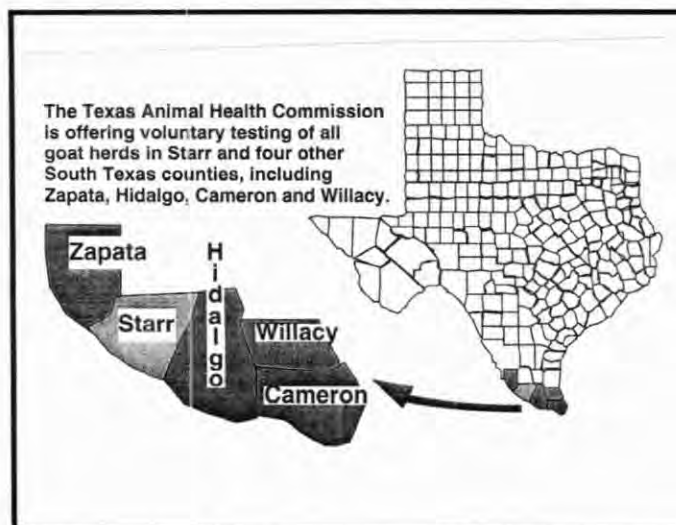
Source: February 15, 2000 News Release

Texas Animal Health Commission

Box 12966, Austin, Texas 78711

800-550-8242, fax 512-719-0719

Terry Beals, DVM, Executive Director



Area in which testing will be conducted

# Goats in Cyberspace (The Series)

By Paul G. Johnson

Here are some new URL's, at least I hope they are new, as I wiped out my hard drive loading Linux, and lost all my records (again). The first URL listed is where I learned to stash my bookmarks from now on so they are not lost forever! You can also share them if you like. And it's free!!!

**<http://www.blink.com/go> Blink.com**

A great site to store your links, safe from anything foolish you might do with the computer on your desk.

**<http://www.un-mongolia.mn/ger-mag/index.html>**

On-line magazine, UN sponsored. Worth a visit! Tips on how to build a Ger! One of the better pages visited.

**<http://www.info.usaid.gov/regions/ane/newpages/perspectives/mongolia/cashgoats.htm>**

U.S. Agency for International Development. Has a good article entitled "Improving Cashmere Goat Stocks in Rural Mongolia" by Jeff Goodson.

**<http://www.govbiz.com/links.htm>**

Rural, Farm and Ranch. they sell real estate for back-to-the-farm folks, but it also has good links to farm related topics and groups.

**<http://www.boergoats.com/>**

As the URL implies, it's all about those Klingon-looking meat goats.

**<http://www.nal.usda.gov/awic/index.html>**

USDA Animal Welfare Information Center. Check out the databases and newsletters. Has a lot on animal rights stuff.

**<http://www.ars.usda.gov/is/np/ha/>**

*Healthy Animals*, an on-line magazine by the USDA. Has a great image library! Only found one goat pic, though.

**[http://www.dpie.gov.au/agfor/wool\\_v1/whome.html](http://www.dpie.gov.au/agfor/wool_v1/whome.html)**

Wool WWW Virtual Library from the good folks at Australian Federal Department of Primary Industries and Energy [DPIE]. Do they pronounce this acronym "dippy"?

**<http://www.rirdc.gov.au/pub/rna/index.htm>**

Rural Industries Research & Development Corporation. Has a research and development plan for the rare natural (animals) fibres. Includes a 5 year plan

for cashmere goats in Australia. 1998-2003. Nice to know someone has a plan.

**<http://www.asiannet.com/search/>**

AsiaNet search engine. Try a search for "cashmere"!

**<http://www.alhademic.com/>**

Has a great poker game!! (Paul—does this really belong in here? Can I see you in my office, please???—Ed.)

**<http://www.users.on.net/drussell/>**

Genelink, from Australia. Your source for AI and ET.

**<http://www.indianshawls.com/>**

A New Delhi source for pashmina shawls. Check out FAQ's for "What is the difference between Cashmere, Pashmina, Shahtoosh and Shamina?"

**<http://www.bushlink.com/>**

Rural Australia

**[http://www.bushlink.com.au/search\\_engines.htm](http://www.bushlink.com.au/search_engines.htm)**

This one contains several search engines, such as:

**<http://www.possumpages.com.au/>** which has a wealth of links.

**<http://google.com/>**

Be sure to check "cashmere"

**<http://www.webwombat.com.au/>**

Another searcher site.

**<http://www.aaa.com.au/matilda/>**

Waltz the web.

**<http://galaxy.einet.net/GJ/index.html>**

Gopher Jewels for those who remember life before WWW.

**<http://www.mluri.sari.ac.uk/sourhope.htm>**

Sourhope Research Station, Scotland.  
Home of the elite herd of Cashmere Breeders, Ltd.

**[gopher://gopher.tc.umn.edu/11/Other%20Gopher%20and%20Information%20Servers/all%09%09%2B](http://gopher.tc.umn.edu/11/Other%20Gopher%20and%20Information%20Servers/all%09%09%2B)**

Gopher root at gopher.tc.umn.edu

*Hopefully this site will be worth typing in all that junk to get to it!*

And for the truly nerdy (like the last one wasn't!?):

**<http://cnet.com/frontdoor/0-1.html?tag=stsb.1>**

CNET free downloads, etc.

**<http://www.trash.the.computer/getta.life.html>**

*Editor's favorite.*

## New Missouri Computer-Based Programs

From the *Goat Production Newsletter*

Lincoln University Cooperative Extension, Jefferson City, Missouri

### Missouri Choice Natural Fibers—Internet Value-Added Fiber Program

A pilot study to improve and expand marketing of Angora goat fleeces, roving, batts, and all products produced from animal and plant fibers can be viewed on the internet:

<http://cafnr.missouri.edu/fibers>

or

<http://agebb.missouri.edu/fibers>

The project's goals are to expand market access and link the "community" of people involved with fiber throughout the state. This web site is just the starting point of a value-added fiber program. Marketing of products, classes, books and equipment will appeal to:

- A fiber artisan or producer seeking additional market,
- A lover of natural fibers seeking quality, Missouri produced goods and fibers.
- A potential student of fiber arts.

From the pastoral hills of the North to the Ozark region, Bootheel and everywhere in between, farms and talented people are at work to produce beautiful value-added natural fiber and fiber products.

All goods and services must be produced in Missouri and be derived from animal and plant fibers.

### Equity Livestock Market on the Internet for Goats

The Equity Livestock Internet marketing of Baraboo, Wisconsin, is the first to market goats on the internet. The equity marketing program headed by Dr. Emmanuel Ajuzie and Charles Reed, uses special software for buyers to bid on the goats to purchase over the internet. Bids were taken on December 9, 1999, for 1,182 goats in Missouri from 31 consignors. The winning bid was \$83 per cwt. for prime 50-70 pound kids. The goats were loaded on trucks on December 14, 1999, in Lebanon and Summerville, Missouri. Prior to loading, the goats were sorted and weighed, then loaded in trucks to be transported to the East Coast.

For further information on this internet goat marketing system, please contact: Dave Johnson, Equity Livestock, 1-800-362-3989; Emmanuel Ajuzie, Lincoln University Cooperative Extension, 573-681-5997, or Charles C. Reed, Missouri Goat Marketing Committee Chairperson, 573-347-8407.



Classic spring fashion for cashmere goats—especially for those who insist on getting stuck in fences. Photograph by Mickey Nielsen, Liberty Farm, Yakima, Washington.

### CALIFORNIA CASHMERE COMPANY

Offers

Product, Service, & Information

- Custom Dehairing & Scouring
- Cashmere Brokering
- Wholesale Apparel & Textiles
- Fiber Classing & Information

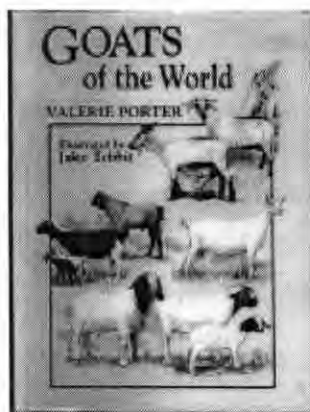
P. O. Box 1030, San Andreas, CA 95249

209-754-5751 Fax 209-754-1044

E-mail: [tajamu@aol.com](mailto:tajamu@aol.com)

# Book Report

By Paul Johnson



Goats of the World, by Valerie Porter; illustrated by Jake Tebbit published by Farming Press \$49.95.

At first glance, I thought this was a nice hardback coffee table book, with 180 beautiful color drawings of goats. But when I finally read it, I was delighted with the information contained in it, especially concerning cashmere-producing goats around the world.

First off, there is a section on fiber (actually fibre, as all but us phonetically-challenged US folk know) and another section on cashmere specifically. The author actually acknowledges there are cashmere-producing goats in many countries, including the US, not just China!

For example, she traces the history of English cashmere goats to King George IV, who acquired them from a French herd which reportedly had been imported from Tibet in 1819; these eventually ended up as feral goats in Wales. Also, guard hair is used in various parts of the world for carpeting, rope, tents, blankets, and writing brushes. The book includes many other interesting and obscure goat facts.

There are many references to cashmere throughout the book. It starts out with the uses of goats, meat, milk, and fiber. It is then divided up by geographical areas, countries and regions. The layout, drawings and detailed descriptions of the goats is wonderful, and an easy read.

Some examples from the book are:

In the section, Wild Goats and Domestication, the true wild goats of today are listed with a short biographical narrative. These goats include the Ibex, Bezoar, Markhor, and Tur, as well as the "half-goat," the Tahr, which is the species *Hemitragus* instead of *Capra*. The colored drawings of these wild goats have to be seen to be appreciated!

The Bezoar appears to be the main ancestor for today's domesticated goats. Bezoar is thought to be Persian for "counter-poison" (antidote), while Markhor means "snake-eater." As shown in the drawings, the Markhor's horns are twisted. The right horn spirals anticlockwise while the left spirals clockwise (heteronmously, as opposed to homonymously, where

both twist or spiral clockwise, as is apparently the case for most goats).

Many types of goats found in central Asia have heteronymous horns, which appears to coincide with the production of cashmere in most.

Goats have been domesticated for 10,000 years, starting in 8,000 BC, or earlier. Domestication brought forth breeding for specific traits, i.e. fiber, milk, meat, skins, and as pack animals. As goats were spread around the world, natural selection, demands of humans, and environment gave us a wide range of goat types, which the author covers in the book section, Distribution of Types. The section on Fibre includes information about "hair" (guard hair) and cashmere.

According to the author, average cashmere yield is between 25% and 30%. Other cashmere observations include the fact that bigger bodies mean greater surface area but usually coarser fiber. Cashmere fiber diameter is listed as 18-19 microns for the coarsest, to less than 15 microns being considered "fine." The combination of the dairy/fiber goat is mentioned, with the comment that high cashmere yielding animals tend to produce milk with lower nutrient content. (I noticed in the Acknowledgments, the name of the Norwegian researcher in this area, Dr. Lars Olav Eik). Even cashgora receives mention.

In the section on Britain, the comment is made that livestock breeders made dramatic changes in conformation of cattle and sheep in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, but goats were more or less ignored and left to their own devices in terms of breeding. The British Goat Society was formed in 1879 to improve goat breeds and develop certain qualities. Cashmere goats were introduced to Britain about 1828, as mentioned above. King George IV's Windsor White Cashmeres became a large herd and attempts were made early on to shear instead of comb the fleeces, but it took a thousand people to separate the guard hair and cashmere! Starting in 1844, Windsor White (cashmere) bucks became the regimental mascot of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Some of that stock exists today in Wales, where the herd is feral, but cared for.

In 1889, more cashmere goats were imported from India to freshen the bloodlines of the Windsor White herd, (although there is apparently some opinions that these may actually have been Persian).

In the region of Russia, Transcaucasia, and central Asia, there are five major breeds of cashmere producers: the Don, Orenburg, Altai Mountain, Uzbek Black, and the Don-Kirgiz cross. Narrative and descriptions are given, as well as beautiful drawings of each.

This is just a brief glimpse of this book, and a few of its many references to cashmere-producing goats. If you enjoy a well written book about goats in general, with specific references to cashmere producing goats around the world, this book is a must have!

## *Just What is Pashmina?*

### **CCMI PRESS RELEASE—October 20, 1999**

The Cashmere & Camel Hair Manufacturers Institute (CCMI) has noted the increased prevalence of shawls and other products bearing the name "Pashmina." The Institute has also received a number of inquiries from consumers, retailers and the media about "pashmina" and the use of the term. We are therefore issuing this clarifying statement:

Use of the term "Pashmina" in marketing is inherently ambiguous and therefore misleading. Pashmina is a term which is derived from an Indian word used to describe cashmere in India and Nepal. Pashmina is not necessarily finer than other types of cashmere, nor does it have any distinguishing characteristics other than those normally associated with cashmere coming from China, Mongolia, Iran or Afghanistan. In its current usage, this is marketing terminology intended apparently to capitalize on a fad for shawls of a type traditionally associated with India and Nepal.

The word pashmina itself is not a legally recognizable term for describing fiber content in European or American law. If a textile product contains cashmere, the fiber content must be designated "cashmere" on required labeling. "Pashmina" cannot be used on textile product labeling in the absence of the legally required terminology.

Recently the term pashmina has been used to market a range of products from 100% cashmere to blends of cashmere and silk. The term "pashmina" does not

refer to cashmere and silk. Textile products composed of blends of cashmere and silk fibers must be labeled with the appropriate percentages of cashmere and silk and designated as such according to textile and Customs labeling regulations.

Because there is no consistently understood definition of the term "pashmina," CCMI regards the use of the term in signage or promotional literature for cashmere and silk blends, to be misleading. Pashmina is not a descriptive, generic term. CCMI considers the use of the term "pashmina" on required garment labels and in the absence of the appropriate designation "cashmere" to be in violation of labeling regulations and to be misleading to the consumer. The Institute will take action against such mislabeling.

CCMI has informed the United States Federal Trade Commission, the US Customs Service and corresponding authorities in the European Community of its position on the use of the term pashmina without proper fiber identification and has asked for appropriate enforcement of the labeling laws at retail and at ports of entry.

Further questions or concerns may be addressed to me directly at telephone +(617) 542-7481, by facsimile +(617) 542-2199 or email: cashccmi@aol.com.

Karl Spilhaus, President  
Cashmere & Camel Hair Manufacturers Institute

### **What is CCMI?**

The Cashmere & Camel Hair Manufacturers Institute was established in 1984 to promote the use of genuine cashmere and camel hair products and to protect the interests of manufacturers, retailers and consumers of these products. The CCMI objective is to maintain the integrity of cashmere and camel hair products through education, information and industry cooperation.

CCMI is an international trade association representing the interests of producers and manufacturers of camel hair and cashmere fiber, yarn, fabric and garments throughout the world. Formed in 1984 as the Cashmere & Camel Hair Manufacturers Institute of America, the Institute changed its name in 1990 to better reflect the international character of its membership and activities. Today, the Institute is the leading authority on domestic and international issues concerning these luxury fibers and advises on labeling, international standards, supply and market trends.

The goal of the Institute is to promote and protect the image and integrity of camel hair and cashmere textile prod-

ucts. This is accomplished through government relations, product testing, media relations and industry relations.

CCMI represents the interest of members at both national and international levels and works with appropriate government bodies whose activities affect the industry. CCMI monitors the marketplace for mislabeled camel hair or cashmere garments and provides a free fiber content testing service for CCMI members, manufacturers and retailers to determine if products are accurately labeled. This service is not available to consumers. CCMI actively works with trade and consumer media to communicate to the business community and general public about trends and issues facing the camel hair and cashmere industry and its products. CCMI provides a forum for industry leaders world-wide to meet and discuss important issues and to identify workable solutions for the common good of the industry. CCMI's staff offers professional consulting services and advice on issues specific to the camel hair and cashmere industries including government relations, international standards, supply and market trends.

# The Miracle of Compounding Goats

By Linda Fox

You've heard about the seven wonders of the world. There's the pyramids in Egypt, of course, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon and the Colossus of Rhodes. And then it gets fuzzy. If you go by the list made by (dead) Greek scholars, most of their wonders aren't still around—like a 30 foot statue of Zeus at Olympia and the Temple of Artemis at Ephesus. Later lists, by non-Greek scholars (perhaps not even scholars at all) tend to include natural wonders like the Grand Canyon and exclude the man-made stuff that isn't still there.

We accountants have our own version of the Seven Wonders list. One of the items on our list of seven would have to be the Wonder of Compounding Numbers—or it should at least come in a close eighth. You know about this concept. This is the "miracle" whereby your meager \$50,000 home mortgage ends up costing you several million dollars over the course of your 40 year payment schedule. The miracle of compounding also works the same way when you put your hard-earned money in a bank savings account, but somehow this doesn't seem to accumulate quite as wonderfully.

You will be happy (and sad) to learn that raising goats also involves the miracle of compounding. The good news is that your small starter herd of goats will increase rapidly over a short period of time. The bad news can be that your small starter herd of goats will increase rapidly over a short period of time. I've observed the miracle of compounding by watching our own herd and observing others' herds, but I've never cranked the numbers through a spreadsheet so I could be officially amazed.

Our small herd increased rapidly in size, straining our resources in just a few years. We quickly learned that you can't (and shouldn't) keep them all. We've also seen others (not cashmere goat owners, I'm sure) parking goats in every available slot on a small chunk of land. In addition to total defoliation of their property and requiring a major budget to feed the herd, these folks are a local sight for non-goat owners to point to proclaiming, "See, that's how those goats are!"



Question: How o

Answer: Buy 6 and let them multiply for ten y

|      | 180%      | 50%        | 50%       | End of Year Numbers |       |             |
|------|-----------|------------|-----------|---------------------|-------|-------------|
| Year | Kids born | Bucks born | Does born | Does                | Bucks | Total Goats |
|      |           |            |           | 5                   | 1     | 6           |
| 1    | 9         | 5          | 5         | 10                  | 6     | 16          |
| 2    | 17        | 9          | 9         | 18                  | 15    | 33          |
| 3    | 32        | 16         | 16        | 34                  | 31    | 65          |
| 4    | 62        | 31         | 31        | 65                  | 62    | 127         |
| 5    | 117       | 59         | 59        | 124                 | 120   | 244         |
| 6    | 223       | 111        | 111       | 235                 | 232   | 467         |
| 7    | 423       | 212        | 212       | 447                 | 443   | 890         |
| 8    | 804       | 402        | 402       | 849                 | 846   | 1695        |
| 9    | 1529      | 764        | 764       | 1613                | 1610  | 3223        |
| 10   | 2904      | 1452       | 1452      | 3066                | 3062  | 6128        |

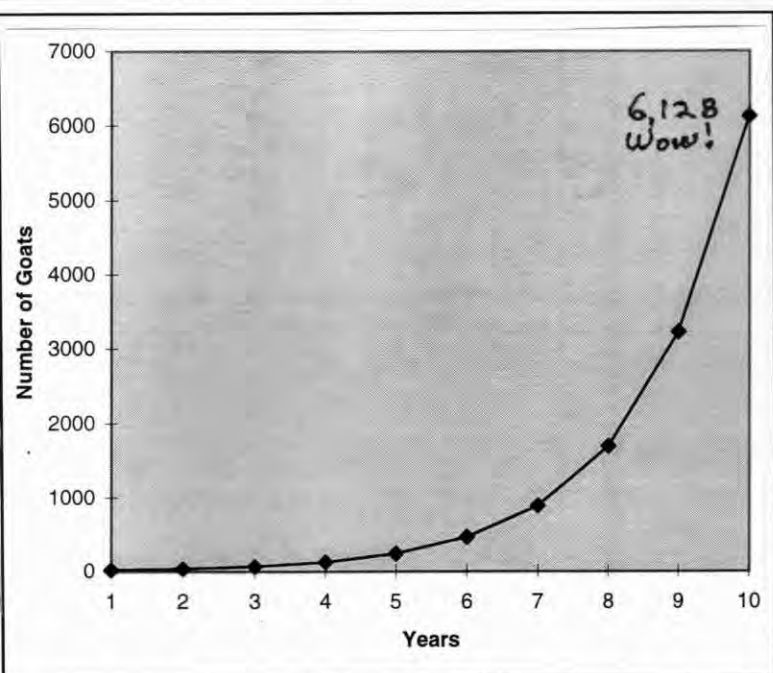
**Example 1: The Spreadsheet.** Start your herd with 5 does and 1 buck and watch them grow for ten years. At the end of year two, you only have 33 goats. At the end of year six, your numbers will have climbed to 467. At the end of year ten, you'll be trying to find space for 6,128.

**Assumptions:** 180% kidding rate—50% of these will be bucks, 50% does. All does are bred in their first year of life to kid when they reach about age one and you don't dispose of any—no sales, no deaths, and none jump the fences to go play and eat (and breed) elsewhere.

Continued on next page



an I get 6,000 goats?  
years. It's called the miracle of compound numbers.



Example 1: The Graph: Herd almost doubles each year.

## Compounding Goats

Continued from previous page

In watching a herd of goats grow, you will learn that if you have limited resources (land, time—and dollars, if your goats aren't paying their own way), you will, at some point, need to get rid of some of them or stop them from breeding. Disposing of them includes culling, selling and packaging them up to put in your own freezer. A few will die, but with adequate care and barring any great disaster, in a young herd, this will be a very small number.

### Example 1—A Big Herd—Fast

I've always wonder just how fast a herd of goats would "compound" if I let them. Using another modern miracle (the computer spreadsheet), I set up scenarios with different assumptions to study the rate of herd growth. I used varying kidding and disposition rates. I also compared the differences when you breed first year doelings, as opposed to waiting until the next year to breed the younger girls.

I, an avid fan of the miracle of compounding (and computer spreadsheets), was amazed with the results. If you start your venture with a modest herd of 5 does and 1 buck, breed all doelings to kid when they are one year old, assuming a 180% kidding rate with 50% of the crop being does and 50% bucks, assuming no dispositions, in 10 years you will have 6,128 goats! This example includes no death losses which is somewhat unrealistic in a large herd. However, if we assume our starter herd was young and since only 91 of our goats would have reached age six by the end of the scenario, death losses should be small.

Of these 6,128 goats, 3,062 of them will be bucks. We know immediately of one practical way to reduce our numbers—no one in their right mind would keep around 3,062 bucks. If we assume that, at the least, we'll keep around one buck for every 100 does (Yes, we expect him to work!), we'll only have 3,097 goats, including only 31 bucks, at the end of 10 years. This is still a rather large number of goats.

In the real world, you'd probably have more than one buck for every 100 does, even if you did want him to work hard and didn't care if he had a short (yet happy) life; you'd have promising young bucks you were keeping around to watch for future sires for your herd—and to keep an eye out for that super-ultimate cashmere buck which you would be able to sell for big bucks—so a buck rate of 5% to 10% of your doe herd would probably be a more realistic number for our

Continued on next page

## Compounding Goats

Continued from previous page

scenarios. If you kept your buck herd at 5% or 10% of your doe herd, you would still have 3,219 and 3,372 goats, respectively, at the end of ten years.

Before you focus exclusively on keeping numbers low and trying to avoid creating excess goats, don't forget that excess goats usually means sales. In this example you would be producing 2,756 extra goats (at 5%) and 2,909 (at 10%) male goats over the ten year period which can be sold.

**Example 2—Lower Kidding Rate**

You may think that the 180% kidding rate assumption is a bit optimistic, especially if we're breeding our younger does as soon as possible. Let's use a modest 150% kidding rate and see what happens to our numbers. This reduced rate would bring our total goat number to 2,690 at the end of 10 years, if we keep all those bucks, and 1,482 (with 1,208 bucks to sell) if we limited our buck population to 10% of the number of does. The chart and graph for this is on the next page. The lesson here is that the kidding rate makes a huge difference. If you want to increase numbers quickly or have an increased number of young goats to sell, work on getting your kidding percentage as high as possible.

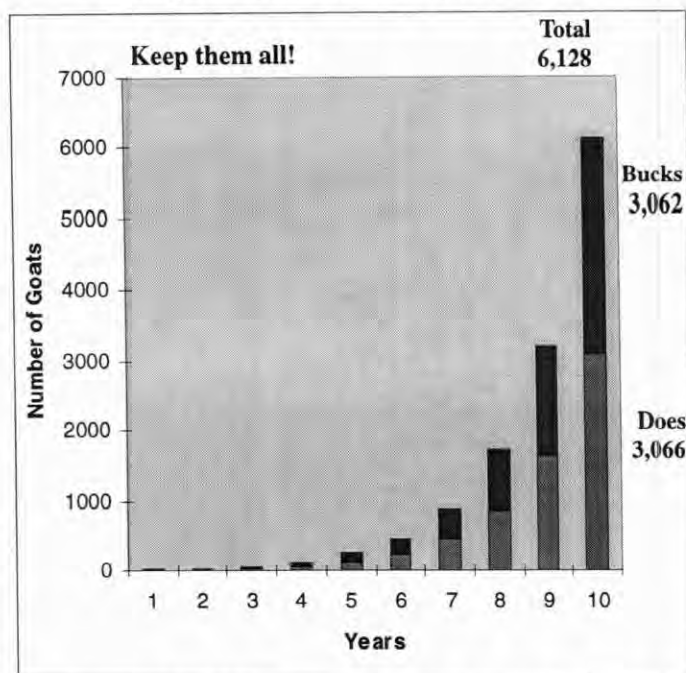
**Example 3—Using a Culling Percentage**

Rather than arbitrarily limit our bucks to 1%, 5% or 10% of our doe herd, let's be more realistic and put in a culling rate. We know that we are more likely to keep a greater number of bucks in the early years, since we don't have many goats and need choices to avoid the dreaded inbreeding. We also probably don't know as much in the early years and all bucks born look close to perfect to us—so we keep them. Later, we will be more harsh in deciding who gets to stay. However, for this example, let's pretend we can achieve a steady culling rate throughout the ten year period.

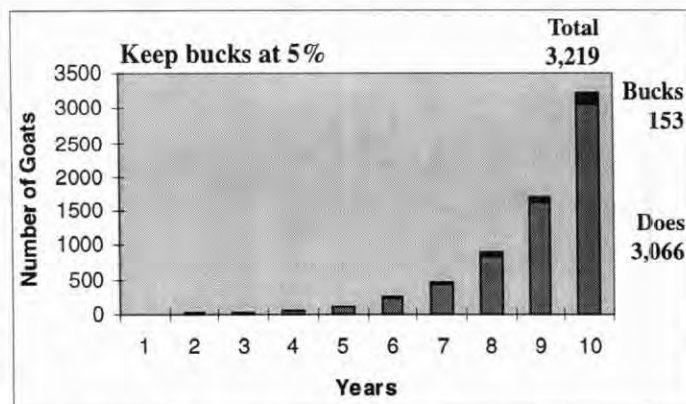
Let's also go back to our 180% kidding rate, which is probably closer to the typical cashmere kidding rate than a mere 150%. We'll add a culling rate for the does as well as the bucks, because as much as we'd like to think selecting the perfect goats to start our herd ensures that we will only be producing perfect kids, this just ain't so. We'll include a 10% culling rate for the does and a 90% culling rate for the boys. In ten years, we'll still have 2,097 goats, consisting of 1,887 does and 210 bucks. We'll also have produced 209 does and 1,882 bucks for sale.

Continued on next page

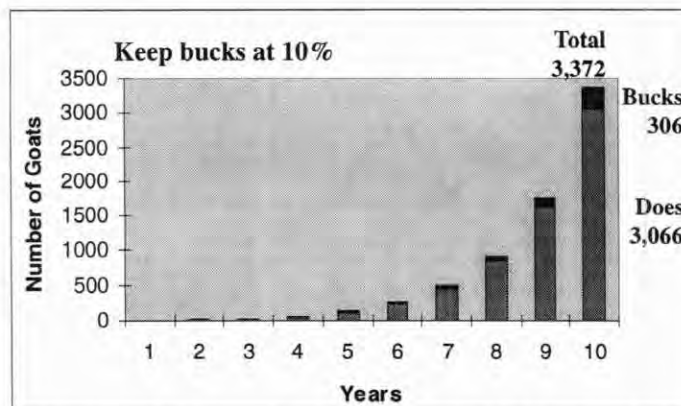
Page 18, March 2000

**Example 1: How about all those bucks?**

If we keep all the bucks, as well as the does, we end up year ten with a lot of each sex. Probably not the best plan.



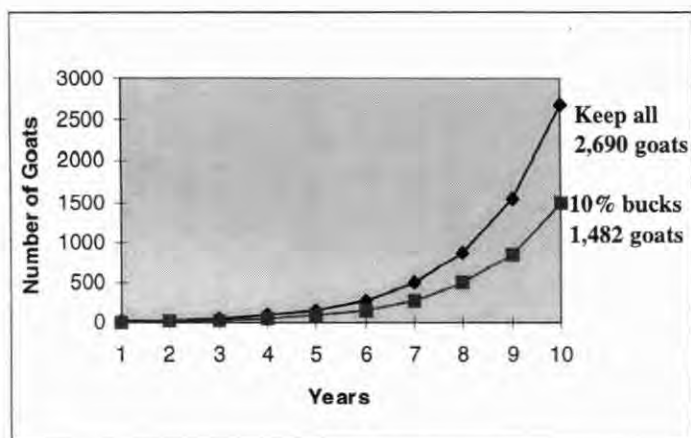
If we keep our buck number at 5% of our doe number, we reduce our herd size, at year ten, to a total of 3,219.



If buck numbers are maintained at 10% of the doe herd, our total herd numbers 3,372 at the end of ten years.

|      | 150% | 50%        | 50%       | End of Year Numbers |      |       |
|------|------|------------|-----------|---------------------|------|-------|
| Year | Kids | Bucks born | Does born | Bucks               | Does | Total |
|      |      |            |           | 1                   | 5    | 6     |
| 1    | 8    | 4          | 4         | 5                   | 9    | 14    |
| 2    | 13   | 7          | 7         | 11                  | 15   | 27    |
| 3    | 23   | 11         | 11        | 23                  | 27   | 50    |
| 4    | 40   | 20         | 20        | 43                  | 47   | 90    |
| 5    | 70   | 35         | 35        | 78                  | 82   | 160   |
| 6    | 123  | 62         | 62        | 140                 | 144  | 283   |
| 7    | 215  | 108        | 108       | 247                 | 251  | 499   |
| 8    | 377  | 188        | 188       | 436                 | 440  | 876   |
| 9    | 660  | 330        | 330       | 766                 | 770  | 1535  |
| 10   | 1155 | 577        | 577       | 1343                | 1347 | 2690  |

Example 2: 150% kidding rate, keep them all.



Example 2: Kidding rate at 150%. Comparison of keeping them all vs. maintaining buck numbers at 10% of the doe herd.

|               | 180% | 50%       | 50%        | Dispositions-cull/sell |           | End of Year Numbers |       |       |
|---------------|------|-----------|------------|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-------|-------|
| Year          | Kids | Does born | Bucks born | Does 10%               | Bucks 90% | Does                | Bucks | Total |
|               |      |           |            |                        |           | 5                   | 1     | 6     |
| 1             | 9    | 5         | 5          | 0                      | 4         | 9                   | 1     | 11    |
| 2             | 16   | 8         | 8          | 1                      | 7         | 16                  | 2     | 19    |
| 3             | 29   | 15        | 15         | 1                      | 13        | 30                  | 4     | 33    |
| 4             | 53   | 27        | 27         | 3                      | 24        | 54                  | 6     | 60    |
| 5             | 97   | 48        | 48         | 5                      | 43        | 97                  | 11    | 108   |
| 6             | 175  | 87        | 87         | 9                      | 79        | 176                 | 20    | 196   |
| 7             | 316  | 158       | 158        | 16                     | 142       | 318                 | 36    | 354   |
| 8             | 573  | 286       | 286        | 29                     | 258       | 576                 | 64    | 640   |
| 9             | 1037 | 518       | 518        | 52                     | 467       | 1043                | 116   | 1159  |
| 10            | 1877 | 938       | 938        | 94                     | 844       | 1887                | 210   | 2097  |
| Total to Sell |      |           |            | 209                    | 1882      |                     |       |       |

Example 3: Using a culling (disposition) percentage of 10% for does, 90% for bucks.

## Compounding Goats

Continued from previous page

### Example 4—More Dispositions

Knowing that most of us can't handle even 1,000 goats on our few acres, let's play with the disposition rate to keep our goat numbers within a manageable number for our resources. Let's first assume that we can sell all the goats we need to at an acceptable price. This would include selling culls as well as selling breeding stock. Our disposition rate would include an amount for goats who die as well. We've decided that we want to breed every doe of breedable age on the place and our number control will have to come from dispositions rather than from failure to breed. We decide that 200 total goats is the maximum for resources available. From our table for Example 3, at lower left, we find that we will reach 200 goats at the end of year 6, which includes 176 does, 20 bucks, and 4 wethers which you won't find on the chart because we neutered 4 of the "really cute" bucks that we couldn't bear to part with in years 2 and 3. So, to maintain your maximum number of goats after year 6, while continuing to breed, you will need to dispose of as many goats as you add. In our example, this would mean disposing of 316 goats per year.

### Example 5—Hold Over the Doelings

What if we don't breed our doelings to kid at one year of age? What if we wait until the next year to breed them? That ought to bring those scary numbers down to something we can live with—and many people choose not to breed their first year doelings for non-numerical reasons as well. If we use our familiar set of assumptions—180% kidding rate, even split of doe and buck kids, and no dispositions—our total goat numbers would reach 1,061 at the end of 10 years, made up of 532 does and 529 bucks. Adding our culling rate of 10% for does and 90% for bucks, our numbers come down to 328 total goats at the end of 10 years, with 292 of those being does. If we were aiming for a total count of 200 goats, as in the prior example, we would have reached that near the end of the ninth kidding season. If we still insist on using a 150% kidding rate, instead of the 180%, our goat numbers at the end of year ten would be 209, including a very manageable 24 bucks—at least very manageable when compared to our Example 1 total of 3,062 bucks.

Continued on next page

## Compounding Goats

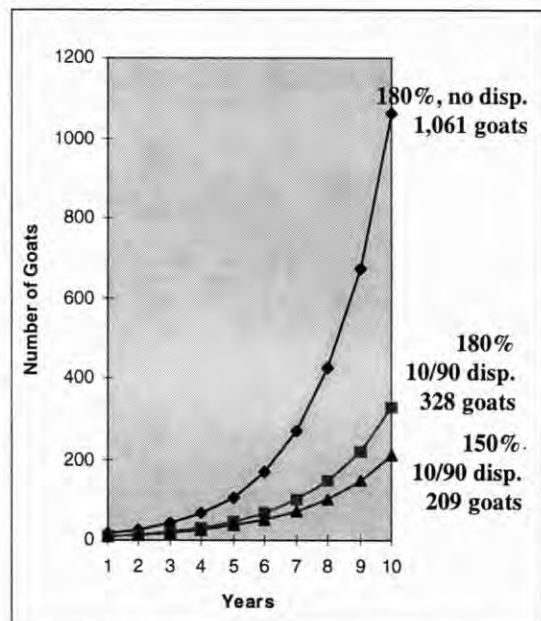
Continued from previous page

## Summary

Playing with the numbers, as well as being a bunch of fun for us number crunchers, is very useful as a planning tool. In addition to scaring the heck out of you people with two acres and 3 bred goats, it should also be reassuring to those of you with thousands of acres you hope to populate with thousands of goats as quickly as possible.

Studying the numbers will also help you plan ahead for your markets. If you will have 316 goats to sell, it is better to know this in advance rather than when you are trying to fit them all into the existing shelters for the winter. Playing with the numbers will assist you in planning for the most effective use of your limited resources.

A spreadsheet of this sort, using only number of goats is a good place to start for planning for the dollars involved in your enterprise. From this goat number base, you could add columns for income and expenses tied to the number of goats and create a projected financial plan for your enterprise. I'd love to stay and talk to you more about this, but I need to leave here and go back and play with expand my spreadsheet.



Comparison of the three Example 5 scenarios from the tables on the right.

## Example 5: Breeding doelings to first kid when they are age two.

|                      | 180% | 50%  | 50%   | Dispositions-cull/sell |          | End of Year Numbers |       |       |
|----------------------|------|------|-------|------------------------|----------|---------------------|-------|-------|
|                      | Kids | Does | Bucks | Does 0%                | Bucks 0% | Does                | Bucks | Total |
|                      |      |      |       |                        |          | 5                   | 1     | 6     |
| Year 1               | 9    | 5    | 5     | 0                      | 0        | 10                  | 6     | 15    |
| Year 2               | 9    | 5    | 5     | 0                      | 0        | 14                  | 10    | 24    |
| Year 3               | 17   | 9    | 9     | 0                      | 0        | 23                  | 19    | 41    |
| Year 4               | 25   | 13   | 13    | 0                      | 0        | 35                  | 31    | 66    |
| Year 5               | 41   | 20   | 20    | 0                      | 0        | 55                  | 51    | 107   |
| Year 6               | 63   | 32   | 32    | 0                      | 0        | 87                  | 83    | 170   |
| Year 7               | 100  | 50   | 50    | 0                      | 0        | 137                 | 133   | 270   |
| Year 8               | 157  | 78   | 78    | 0                      | 0        | 215                 | 211   | 427   |
| Year 9               | 247  | 123  | 123   | 0                      | 0        | 339                 | 335   | 673   |
| Year 10              | 388  | 194  | 194   | 0                      | 0        | 532                 | 528   | 1061  |
| <b>Total to Sell</b> |      |      |       | <b>0</b>               | <b>0</b> |                     |       |       |

180% kidding rate, no disposition=1,061 goats at the end of year 10.

|                      | 180% | 50%  | 50%   | Dispositions |            | End of Year Numbers |       |       |
|----------------------|------|------|-------|--------------|------------|---------------------|-------|-------|
|                      | Kids | Does | Bucks | Does 10%     | Bucks 90%  | Does                | Bucks | Total |
|                      |      |      |       |              |            | 5                   | 1     | 6     |
| Year 1               | 9    | 5    | 5     | 1            | 4          | 9                   | 1     | 10    |
| Year 2               | 9    | 5    | 5     | 1            | 4          | 12                  | 2     | 14    |
| Year 3               | 15   | 8    | 8     | 2            | 7          | 18                  | 3     | 21    |
| Year 4               | 22   | 11   | 11    | 2            | 10         | 27                  | 4     | 31    |
| Year 5               | 33   | 17   | 17    | 3            | 15         | 40                  | 5     | 46    |
| Year 6               | 49   | 24   | 24    | 5            | 22         | 60                  | 8     | 68    |
| Year 7               | 73   | 36   | 36    | 7            | 33         | 89                  | 12    | 101   |
| Year 8               | 108  | 54   | 54    | 11           | 49         | 132                 | 17    | 149   |
| Year 9               | 160  | 80   | 80    | 16           | 72         | 196                 | 25    | 221   |
| Year 10              | 238  | 119  | 119   | 24           | 107        | 292                 | 37    | 328   |
| <b>Total to Sell</b> |      |      |       | <b>72</b>    | <b>322</b> |                     |       |       |

180% kidding rate, 10% disposition rate for does, 90% for bucks.

|                      | 150% | 50%  | 50%   | Dispositions-cull/sell |            | End of Year Numbers |       |       |
|----------------------|------|------|-------|------------------------|------------|---------------------|-------|-------|
|                      | Kids | Does | Bucks | Does 10%               | Bucks 90%  | Does                | Bucks | Total |
|                      |      |      |       |                        |            | 5                   | 1     | 6     |
| Year 1               | 8    | 4    | 4     | 1                      | 3          | 8                   | 1     | 9     |
| Year 2               | 8    | 4    | 4     | 1                      | 3          | 11                  | 2     | 13    |
| Year 3               | 12   | 6    | 6     | 1                      | 5          | 16                  | 2     | 18    |
| Year 4               | 17   | 8    | 8     | 2                      | 7          | 22                  | 3     | 26    |
| Year 5               | 24   | 12   | 12    | 2                      | 11         | 32                  | 4     | 36    |
| Year 6               | 34   | 17   | 17    | 3                      | 15         | 45                  | 6     | 51    |
| Year 7               | 48   | 24   | 24    | 5                      | 22         | 64                  | 8     | 73    |
| Year 8               | 68   | 34   | 34    | 7                      | 31         | 92                  | 12    | 103   |
| Year 9               | 97   | 48   | 48    | 10                     | 44         | 130                 | 17    | 147   |
| Year 10              | 137  | 69   | 69    | 14                     | 62         | 185                 | 24    | 209   |
| <b>Total to Sell</b> |      |      |       | <b>45</b>              | <b>203</b> |                     |       |       |

150% kidding rate, 10% disposition rate for does, 90% for bucks.

# Goat People

*Karen Bean and Ian Balsillie  
Brookfield Farm, Maple Falls, Washington*

Brookfield Farm, the home of Ian Balsillie and Karen Bean, is located just outside of the small, and happily ignored, town of Maple Falls, Washington, which is 25 miles east of Bellingham and five miles due south of the Canadian border. The highway to Bellingham leads, in the other direction, into the Mount Baker wilderness and comes to a stop below the glaciated peaks of Mount Baker and Mount Shuksan.

Brookfield Farm is made even more remote by the 3/4 mile of dirt road which separates the Balsillie/Bean duo from the highway and the power lines. All of their electricity comes from batteries, which an inverter converts to 110 volts. This enables them to operate essential items such as the lights, the laptop computer and the CD player.

Brookfield Farm consists of 20 acres which was partially logged before they bought it in the early 1990's. It has two creeks, a fair amount of deciduous and evergreen timber, working pastures and potential open pasture. Fencing is an on-going event and normally a challenge due to the high percentage of steep and rough terrain on the property. They fence with 4' woven wire fencing topped with two strands of barbed wire. Their fence posts are railroad ties; their braces and gates are made from fallen timber. They have completed a barn for the animals, but their house is still under construction, which gives you some idea of their priorities.

Ian and Karen raise cashmere goats, Jacob sheep and Shetland sheep. They breed for temperament as well as for fleece and conformation. Their cashmere goats are currently a small, mellow herd of does and one wether. All but one of the does is pregnant, with kids due in April. The unbred doe is one of last year's kids. The wether lives with the Jacob rams; he is a little overweight and quite content.

Brookfield's markets are fleece, fiber, breeding stock and meat. As in many families, approaches to farm tasks differ. Ian harvests fleece by combing and Karen shears. Getting animals shorn is often a challenge due to the late wet and cold weather common in the area. All cashmere harvested is sent to the Cashmere America Co-op and the market for goat and sheep meat in their area has been quite healthy, due to a the strong ethnic communities in their county.



**Tempus is Karen's favorite dance partner—Ian would be, but he doesn't dance (so don't ask him). In case you're wondering about the dog's name, it's Tempus as in Tempus Fugit (time flies)—he's a watch dog.**

Karen and Ian have recently realized that the real money in livestock farming comes in the form of value added products. Consequently, they're moving into the market stall business with their fleece, fiber and a host of vaguely farm related products, from folding chairs to walking sticks made from alder and maple de-barked by the sheep and goats.

In addition to the livestock, they have three Maremma X Sarplaninac livestock guard dogs: Tempus and his two daughters Sydney and Bodie. Karen claims that Tempus does a lovely west-Texas waltz. Off the dance floor, Tempus and his daughters are vital to the farm's operation as Karen and Ian share their corner of paradise with coyote, cougar, black bear and an occasional

Continued on next page

## Goat People

Continued from previous page

two-legged predator (the rustler). Thanks to the dogs, none of the livestock have come to any harm. The dogs, which are on duty 24 hours per day, have been absolutely invaluable and allow Karen and Ian, their livestock and even Karen's blind dog to enjoy a fairly stress free life in the wilderness.

Both Karen and Ian work off the farm. Karen is a Director of Photography in the film industry, which involves a good deal of travel. Ian works as a self-employed carpenter and house painter, and as a part-time teacher at an alternative school in Mount Vernon.

To help cover the chores, when work and fairs take Karen and Ian away from the farm, they have found a trustworthy teenager, Dylan, who fills the gap. In theory, Dylan and the livestock guard dogs also enable Karen and Ian to take vacations, although they haven't been able to do this yet in the four years they've had livestock. However, they note that it is always comforting to remember that people drive for hours and days to enjoy a vacation in the area where they are lucky enough to have made their home.

You'll see Karen and Ian with their sheep and goats at many of the fiber events in Oregon and Washington. Look for them and stop by for a visit. You'll be delighted you did!



Ian and Karen (her back anyway) tending their animals at the Oregon Flock and Fiber Festival. Hinge wants a bit of Ian's sandwich.

Page 22, March 2000



Tejas and Amarillo (Are you detecting Karen's Texas roots?) in the front, Hercules and his sons (Jacob sheep) bringing up the rear. This photo illustrates the facts that:

- a) a wether can make a good companion for rams,
- b) goats are born actors, with an innate sense of how to upstage all other life forms, and
- c) not only do these animals provide good fleece and meat, they can also fix a flat.



Bracket is a talented goat. She climbed up the ladder to the hay loft. Photograph with this story (except the one on the left) by Karen and Ian.

## Three Current Cashmere Goat Research Projects

ACCESSION NO: 0175600  
 SUBFILE: CRIS PROJ NO: OKLX-9703206  
 AGENCY: CSRS OKLX  
 PROJ TYPE: SPECIAL GRANT  
 PROJ. STATUS: REVISED CONTRACT/GRANT/AGREEMENT NO: 97-38814-4150  
 START: September 1, 1997  
 TERM: August 31, 2000  
 INVESTIGATORS: Litherland, A.; Sahlu, T.; Coleman, S.  
 PERFORMING INSTITUTION: Agricultural Research  
 Langston University, Langston, Oklahoma 73050

### **PROJECT TITLE: Seasonal manipulations to improve cashmere and meat returns in goats**

**OBJECTIVES:** To quantify the natural seasonal cycle of cashmere growth. To quantify the response, in fiber and breeding cycles, of two methods of melatonin treatment applied in April in the US. To determine whether shedding, following the cessation of spring melatonin treatment, can be prevented by suppression of prolactin concentration.

**APPROACH:** Eighty cashmere producing does will receive in March no treatment or melatonin orally (3mg) or by a single continuous release melatonin implant (18 mg, Regulin, effective for 6 weeks). Plasma concentration of prolactin and melatonin will be determined by radioimmunoassay. Stretched down and guard hair fiber length will be measured on four sites at 2-week intervals. Skin samples collected at the start of melatonin treatment, at the cessation of treatment and at monthly intervals for three months will be processed for histological measurements.

**NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY:** The mechanism regulating cashmere growth and reproduction in goats will be investigated.

**PROGRESS:** 1/98 TO 12/98: An experiment was conducted to study efficacy of mimosine to harvest cashmere from Spanish goats. Two-year-old Spanish wethers with primary follicle activity less than 50% and secondary follicle activity greater than 90% on December 19 were selected. Goats were divided into two groups based on primary follicle activity and body weight; primary and secondary follicle activities on day 0 were 43 and 83%, respectively. Jugular infusion began on January 8; one group was infused with mimosine at 120 mg/day/kg body weight and the other group received saline solution. Blood mimosine concentration in goats infused with mimosine was 84, 101, 122, 143, and 173 micromole/liter at 5, 20, 25, 30, and 48 hours after infusion started, respectively. On day 4, all goats infused with mimosine exhibited shedding; whereas, controls were not observed to shed at any sampling day. The cashmere shedding score (5-point scale) on day 4 was greater for

mimosine goats than for controls (2.0 vs 1.2), and the shedding score for goats receiving mimosine differed with time (2.0 on day 4 versus 4.2 on day 12). Primary and secondary follicle activities on day 4 were similar between treatments; however, secondary follicle activity on day 12 was lower for mimosine than for control goats. Also, secondary follicle activity for mimosine goats on day 12 was lower than on day 0, 4, and 20. In conclusion, 2-day intravenous infusion of mimosine at 120 mg/day/kg body weight in the winter induced cashmere shedding in Spanish goats, with only a short-term decrease in secondary follicle activity, indicating potential use of mimosine for cashmere harvest. These findings have immense importance to extensionists and goat producers around the world, in that they may lead to a simple, inexpensive means of harvesting cashmere from goats without shearing and with little guard hair contamination.

**PUBLICATIONS:** 1/98 -12/98 LITHERLAND, A.J., PUCHALA, R., TOERIEN, C. AND SAHLU, T. 1998. Use of mimosine to induce cashmere shedding in goats. J. Anim. Sci. 76(Suppl. 1):268. Abstr.

**PROJ. CONTACT:** Sahlu, T. Phone: 405-466-3836 Fax: 405-466-3138 Email: sahlul@luresext.edu

ACCESSION NO: 0177810  
 SUBFILE: CRIS PROJ NO: TEX08559  
 AGENCY: CSRS TEX  
 PROJ TYPE: HATCH  
 PROJ. STATUS: NEW  
 START: March 8, 1998  
 Term: March 8, 2003

**INVESTIGATORS:** Lupton, C. J.; Huston, J. E.

**PERFORMING INSTITUTION:** San Angelo-Tamu Agr Res Cntr, Texas A & M University, College Station, Texas 77843

### **PROJECT TITLE: Concurrent production of high value fibers and meat using lambs and kids**

**OBJECTIVES:** 1. Determine if the genetics are available in the U.S. for production of exceptionally high value wool, mohair, and cashmere. 2. Establish the breeding, feeding, housing, animal and range management, fiber preparation, and marketing practices required to produce and sell exceptionally high-value wool, mohair and cashmere. 3. Establish the economics of producing exceptionally high-value wool, mohair, and cashmere under various management regimes. 4. Determine if high-value animal fibers can be

Continued on next page

## CASHMIRROR

### Cashmere Research

Continued from previous page

profitably produced concurrently with highly desirable, lean carcasses for the U.S. meat market.

**APPROACH:** The objectives will be met by first surveying U.S. Rambouillet and Merino sheep, Angora and Cashmere goat flocks to identify and subsequently obtain livestock having the genetic capability of producing superior, high-value fibers. Male offspring from these superior animals will be evaluated in two production systems (on range and housed), with and without protective coats, to establish the numerous genetic, management nutritional, and financial variables required for profitable production of high quality fibers and lean carcasses.

**NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY:** Lamb and wool production must become more profitable if the sheep industry is to survive in the United States. This study will establish the breeding, feeding, housing, animal and range management, fiber preparation, and marketing practices required to profitably produce and sell high-value animal fibers concurrently with highly desirable lean carcasses.

**PROGRESS:** 1/98 - 12/98: This project was initiated in March, 1998 with four objectives. First, to determine if the genetics are available in the U.S. for production of exceptionally high value wool, mohair, and cashmere. Secondly, to establish the breeding, feeding, housing, animal and range management, fiber preparation and marketing practices required to produce and sell exceptionally high value wool, mohair and cashmere. Thirdly, to establish the economics of producing exceptionally high-value animal fibers under various management regimes. And fourthly, to determine if high value animal fibers can be profitably produced concurrently with highly desirable lean carcasses. U.S. sheep and goat flocks were surveyed and the authors are optimistic that the genetics are available in the U.S. for producing exceptionally high value wool, mohair, and cashmere. To date, a raised-floor barn capable of holding 200 animals has been constructed to help us achieve the remaining three objectives. In addition, a special feeding system was designed and constructed that is capable of producing and delivering ground hay using a minimal amount of labor. The system is currently being tested by feeding 100 lambs to slaughter weight. We also gained experience from feeding 60 Angora muttons on the floor. Our goal is to produce uniform gains over a relatively long period so that animals will not become overfat and wool produced will be very uniform. We appear to be achieving this goal with this first set of lambs.

**PUBLICATIONS:** 1/98 - 12/98: Lupton, C.J., Pfeiffer, F.A. and Huston, J.E. 1998. Objective evaluation of animal fibers for enhanced selection and marketing and new technology for the production of exceptionally high quality wool

and mohair. Ann. Prog. Rep. Texas Food & Fibers Comm. Texas Agric. Exp. Sta.:27-47.

**PROJ. CONTACT:** Lupton, C. J. Phone: 915-653-4576, Fax: 915-658-4364, Email: c-lupton@tamu.edu

-----  
**ACCESSION NO:** 0181552

**SUBFILE:** CRIS PROJ NO: TEX08688

**AGENCY:** CSRS TEX

**PROJ TYPE:** SPECIAL GRANT

**PROJ. STATUS:** NEW

**CONTRACT/GRANT/AGREEMENT NO:** 99-34148-7417

**START:** September 1, 1999

**TERM:** August 31, 2001

**INVESTIGATOR:** Lupton, C. J.

**PERFORMING INSTITUTION:** SAN ANGELO-TAMU  
AGR RES CNTR TEXAS A&M UNIV COLLEGE STATION,  
TEXAS 77843

**PROJECT TITLE:** Animals fiber research to increase production, quality and value

**OBJECTIVES:** 1. Develop and evaluate near infrared spectroscopy and automatic image analysis for rapid, objective evaluation of wool, mohair, cashmere, and other animal fibers. 2. Use objective measurements to improve fiber and/or meat production; quality; and income to producers through improved selection, nutrition, management, and marketing efficiency.

**APPROACH:** For objective one, near infrared spectroscopy will be further evaluated for predicting yield, moisture content, fiber diameter, medullation and cashmere mechanical yield. Automatic image analysis will be evaluated for measuring snippet curvature and uniformity. For objective 2, 5 experiments will be conducted including: performance and progeny testing of sheep and Angora goats; development of a production system for exceptionally high value wool, mohair, lamb and goat meat; effects of latitude on fiber production by Angora and Cashmere goats; development of an electronic marketing system for animal fibers; and, effects of twice-a-year shearing on productivity of ewes in a hot climate.

**NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY:** Fiber and meat production by sheep and goats in the U.S. are only marginally competitive (with products produced overseas) and marginally profitable. This project examines several approaches to making the U.S. sheep and goat, wool, mohair, and cashmere industries more competitive and more profitable.

**PROJ. CONTACT:** Lupton, Phone: 915-653-4576, Fax: 915-658-4364, Email: c-lupton@tamu.edu, URL: <http://www.tamu.edu>

## Calendar of Events

### April 8 - 9, 2000

Barn to Yarn VIII, Pioneer Museum Complex, 309 W. Main, Fredericksburg, TX, 830-990-4478. Fiber festival showcasing fiber arts, animals, arts and crafts. Sheep to shawl event, plus visit historic Fredericksburg museum structures on the grounds.

### April 15, 2000

#### NWCA Spring Field Day

Held at Goat Knoll, Dallas, Oregon. Spend the day learning about goats, fiber, spinning cashmere. Featured speaker: Steve Hachenberger. More information: see page 10, this issue.

### May 15 - 20, 2000

Conference internationale sur les caprins (7th International Conference on Goats), Tours, France. Sponsored by the International Goat Association. Official working languages of the Conference: French and English. Diversified scientific program of worldwide interest including round tables, conventions on special topics, technical visits and tourist excursions. Registration deadline January 31, 2000. Info: IGA, 1015 Louisiana St., Little Rock, AR 72202.

### May 19 - 20, 2000

7th Annual Rare Breed Livestock, Miniature & Pet Expo, Fairgrounds, Knoxville, Tennessee. Agricultural and companion animals. Animal exhibits, educational and entertaining seminars. Contact: Heartsong Triple D Farm, 1292 Lakemoore Drive, Jefferson City, TN 37760, 865-475-3777, email: ddtarr@usit.net.

### May 27-28, 2000

California Wool and Fiber Festival 2000, Mendocino County Fairgrounds, Boonville, CA. Held in conjunction with Floyd Johnson Memorial Sheep Dog Trials. Vendor booths, demonstrations. Info: CWFF Organizing Committee, PO Box 761, Boonville, CA 95415, 707-895-3249, email: laurab@saber.net

### June 22 - 25, 2000

Convergence 2000, biennial conference Handweavers Guild of America in Cincinnati. Info: Convergence 2000, 4870 Gray Rd., Cincinnati, OH 45232, email: hgaconvergence@compuserve.com

### June 23-25, 2000

Black Sheep Gathering, Lane County Fairgrounds, Eugene, OR. Info: 30781 Fox Hollow Rd., Eugene, OR 97405, 541-343-6596.

## Association Contacts

### American Meat Goat Association

W. E. Banker, President, 512-384-2829

### Cashmere America Co-operative

Joe David Ross, Manager, 915-387-6052

fax: 915-387-2642

Wes Ackley (Maine) 207-336-2948

Marti Wall (Washington) 360-424-7935

### Cashmere Producers of America (CaPrA)

Kris McGuire, President, 970-493-6015

email: krisvadale@aol.com

Membership info: Marilyn Burbank, PO Box 2067,

Rogue River, OR 97537, email: burbank@cdsnet.net

### Colorado Cashmere and Angora Goat Association (CCAGA)

Carol Kromer, Club Contact, 719-347-2329

### Eastern Cashmere Association (ECA)

Gloria Rubino, President, 570-629-6946

Toadhaven@aol.com

### North West Cashmere Association (NWCA)

Guy Triplett, President, 541-388-1988

harvest@empnet.com

### Professional Cashmere Marketers' Association

(PCMA), Tom and Ann Dooling

406-683-5445

ann@MontanaKnits.com

### Pygora Breeders Association (PBA)

Inga Gonzales, Secretary

PO Box 565, Knightsen, CA 94548

phone: 925-625-7869

email: Igonozo@goldstate.net

### Texas Cashmere Association (TCA)

Dee Broyles, President

806-489-7645 office

806-489-7959 home

### Wild Goat Women

Debbie Walstead, Chairperson, 719-495-2962

# Breeders

## CANADA

### GIANT STRIDE FARM

Pat Fuhr  
RR #3  
Onoway, Alberta, Canada,  
TOE IVO  
403-967-4843  
email:  
giantstride@compuserve.com

### LLONE PINE FARM

Myrna Coombs  
PO Box 863  
Onoway, Alberta, Canada  
TOE-IVO  
780-967-4583

## UNITED STATES

### CALIFORNIA

#### SUNRISE CASHMERE

Melody and Jeremy Driscoll  
PO Box 245  
Blocksburg, CA 95514  
707-926-5430

#### HENRY LOWMAN

PO Box 2556  
El Granada, CA 94018  
650-225-1171  
email:  
hlowman@compuserve.com

### COLORADO

#### MARSHALL'S ORGANIC ACRES

9217 N. County Rd. 7  
Wellington, CO 80549-1521  
970-568-7941  
email:  
PLCMARSHAL@aol.com

#### ROLIG GOATRANCH

Cashmere Producing Goats  
Steven or Ellen Rolig  
8435 CR 600  
Pagosa Springs, CO 81147  
970-731-9083  
email:  
roliggoatranch@pagosasprings.net

## MAINE

### BESSEY PLACE CASHMERE

Wes and Marilyn Ackley  
319 Brock School Road  
Buckfield, ME 04220  
207-336-2948  
email: ackley@megalink.net

### BLACK LOCUST FARM

Yvonne Taylor  
PO Box 378  
Washington, ME 04574  
207-845-2722  
email: Lance@airs.com

### GRUMBLE GOAT FARM

Linda N. Cortright  
574 Davis Rd.  
Union, ME 04862  
207-785-3350  
fax: 207-785-5633  
email:  
grumble@midcoast.com

## MARYLAND

### MIDDLETOWN FARM

George and Barbara Little  
8123 Old Hagerstown Rd  
Middletown, MD 21769  
phone & fax: 301-371-8743  
email: glittle640@aol.com

### REDHOLLOW FARM

Lynda and Brian Bell  
4806 Porterstown Rd.  
Keedysville, MD 21756  
301-432-7292  
email: bell@intrepid.net

## MONTANA

### CASTLE CRAGS RANCH

Steve and Diana  
Hachenberger  
894 Pheasant Run  
Hamilton, MT 59840  
phone & fax:  
406-961-3058  
email: cashmere@bitterroot.net

### DOUBLE OUGHTRANCH

Frank and Sally Zito  
HC 60, Box 21  
Brusett, MT 59318  
phone & fax: 406-557-2291  
message: 406-447-6210  
email:  
dblought@midrivers.com

### EDENS, DAN AND SHERYL

1825 Sierra Rd E.  
Helena, MT 59602  
406-458-5317  
email: edensdan@initco.net

### J & K CASHMERES

Jim Haman  
Kathy Sumter-Haman  
604 2nd St. S.W.  
Park City, MT 59063  
406-633-2210  
fax: 406-633-9157  
email:  
JKCashmere@yahoo.com

### SMOKE RIDGE CASHMERE

Craig Tucker  
Yvonne Zweede-Tucker  
2870 Eighth Lane NW  
Choteau, MT 59422  
406-466-5952  
Fax: 406-466-5951  
email:  
smokeridge@marsweb.com

## NEBRASKA

### AIRY KNOLL FARMS, INC.

Richard & Harriet Jensen  
76460 Road 424  
Cozad, NE 69310  
308-784-3312

### HI-PLAINS CASHMERE

Julie and Alex Becker  
160482 County Road C  
Mitchell, NE 69357  
308-623-2627  
email:  
ajbecker@PrairieWeb.COM

## NEVADA

### ROYAL CASHMERE

Eileen Cornwell  
Byron Higgins  
5455 Reno Highway  
Fallon, NV 89406  
phone & fax: 775-423-3335  
email: cashmere@phonewave.net

## NEW JERSEY

### BLACK FEN FARM

Virginia Hinchman  
Kevin Weber  
117 RD 2, Rt. 46  
Hackettstown, NJ 07840  
908-852-7493  
fax: 908-852-1336 (call first)  
email: blackfen@juno.com

## NEW YORK

### FROG WINE FARM

Elizabeth Dane, OMD, PhD  
134 West 93rd Street, Suite 2E  
New York, NY 10025  
212-866-3807  
FAX: 212-866-2340

### HERMIT POND FARM

Pamela Haendle  
10601 Merrill Road  
West Edmeston, NY 13485  
315-899-7792  
email: phaendl@attglobal.net

### TROWBRIDGE RUN FARM

Christy A. Winton  
80 East Hill Rd.  
Middleburgh, NY 12122  
518-827-4431  
email: atworth@telenet.net

# Directory

## OHIO

### TAMARACK RANCH

Bob and Ann Wood  
12000 Old Osborne Road  
PO Box 567  
South Vienna, OH 45369-0567  
937-568-4994  
email: tamarack@erinet.com

## OKLAHOMA

### TEXOMA KIDS & CASHMERE

J. D. and Karen Chandler  
Rt 1, Box 37  
Mannsville, OK 73447  
580-371-3167  
fax: 580-371-9589  
email: jkc@flash.net

## OREGON

### ABORIGINAL FIBRE

razberi kyan (Pat Almond)  
PO Box 899  
Mulino, OR 97042-0899  
503-632-3615  
razberi@teleport.com

### CASHMERE GROVES

Pat Groves  
16925 S. Beckman Rd.  
Oregon City, OR 97045  
503-631-7806  
email: pgroves@ccwebster.net

### DUKES VALLEY FIBER FARM

Fran and Joe Mazzara  
4207 Sylvester Drive  
Hood River, OR 97031  
541-354-6186  
email: FMAZZARA@gorge.net

### FOXMOOR FARM

Carol and Carrie Spencer  
1178 N.E. Victor Point Road  
Silverton, OR 97381  
Phone: 503-873-5474  
Message: 503-873-5430  
email: foxmoorfarm@juno.com

### GOAT KNOLL

Paul Johnson/Linda Fox  
2280 S. Church Rd.  
Dallas, OR 97338  
503-623-5194  
email: goatknol@teleport.com

### HARVEST MOON FARM

Guy and Karen Triplett  
63300 Silvis Road  
Bend, OR 97701  
541-388-8992  
email: harvest@empnet.com

### HAWKS MOUNTAIN PYGORA'S

Lisa Roskopf & George DeGeer  
51920 SW Dundee Rd.  
Gaston, OR 97119  
503-985-3331  
Fax: 503-985-3321  
email: lisa@hmrpygoras.com

### HOKULANI FARMS

Cynthia and Karl Heeren  
22260 East Highway 20  
Bend, OR 97701  
541-388-1988  
email: hokulani@bendnet.com

### MCTIMMONDS

VALLEY FARM  
Janet and Joe Hanus  
11440 Kings Valley Hwy.  
Monmouth, OR 97361  
503-838-4113  
email: janhanus@open.org

## NORTHWEST CASHMERES

Carole Laughlin  
21935 SW Lebeau Rd.  
Sherwood, OR 97140  
503-625-8816  
email: carolencash@integrityonline.com

### ROARING CREEK FARMS

Arlen and Cathy Emmert  
27652 Fern Ridge Road  
Sweet Home, OR 97386  
503-367-6698  
email: cashmere@proaxis.com

### SOMERSET CASHMERE

Julie and Jim Brimble  
12377 Blackwell Rd.  
Central Point, OR 97502  
541-855-7378  
email: brimble@cdsnet.net

### SUNSET VIEW FARM

Jean Ferguson/Carolyn Bowser  
4890 Sunset View Ln. So.  
Salem, OR 97302  
503-581-9452  
email: carolbow@open.org

### T & T CASHMERE

Trycia and Tom Smith  
PO Box 488  
Turner, OR 97392-0488  
503-743-2536  
email: TryciaSmith@msn.com

### WILD FLOWER FARM

Michele and Perry Lowe  
4295 Perrydale Rd.  
Dallas, OR 97338  
503-831-3732  
email: pmlowe@teleport.com

## PENNSYLVANIA

### SANDRA ROSE CASHMERES

Jim & Sandra Rebman  
RR 2, Box 279  
Palmyra, PA 17078  
717-964-3052

## TEXAS

### 4-B RANCH

William G. Nagel  
4625 Sandy Fork  
Harwood, TX 78632-9999  
830-540-4601  
fax: 830-540-4707  
email: bnagel@gvtc.com

### BAR-Y

James Barton  
PO Box 915  
Sonora, TX 76950  
915-387-5284  
email: bar-y@sonoratax.net

### FOSSIL CREEK FARM

Norman and Carol Self  
1077 Cardinal Drive  
Bartonville, TX 76226-2620  
940-240-0520  
fax: 940-240-7024  
email: NTSELF@MSN.COM

## UTAH

### KANARRA KASHMERE

Ron and Jan Gerrity  
PO Box 420186  
Kanarrville, UT 84742  
435-559-9472  
fax: 702-242-9436  
email: GerrityGroup@Msn.com

## VIRGINIA

### FOGGY BOTTOM FARM

Marilee and John Williamson  
990 Old Hollow Rd.  
Buchanan, VA 24066  
540-254-1628  
email: mhwabc@juno.com

Continued on next page

## CASHMIRROR

### Breeders Directory—Continued

#### RANEY DAY KIDS

Lucy Raney  
3627 Va. Ave.  
Goshen, VA 24439  
540-997-1121  
Fax: 540-997-1124  
email: rainhart@intelos.net

#### STONEY CREST FARM

Anne and Roy Repaske  
570 Paddy's Cove Lane  
Star Tannery, VA 22654  
Phone/fax: 540-436-3546  
email: cashmere@shentel.net

#### WASHINGTON

##### BREEZY MEADOW CASHMERE FARM

Douglas and Roberta Maier  
810 Van Wyck Rd.  
Bellingham, WA 98226  
360-733-6742  
email:  
fibergoat@earthlink.net

##### BROOKFIELD FARM

Ian Balsillie/Karen Bean  
PO Box 443  
Maple Falls, WA 98266  
360-599-1469 or  
360-715-1604  
email:  
brookfarm@earthlink.net

##### KELLERS KRITTERS

Kay Keller  
11030 Grandview Rd.  
Arlington, WA 98223  
360-435-6123

##### LIBERTY FARM (NLF)

Cliff and Mickey Nielsen  
5252 Hwy 12  
Yakima, WA 98908  
509-965-3708  
email: Cnielnf@aol.com

##### RAINFLOWER FARM

Sue Lasswell  
37003 Mann Rd.  
Sultan, WA 98294  
360-793-9590  
email:  
Rainflower@compuserve.com

##### STILL WATERS CASHMERE

Moon and Diana Mullins  
PO Box 1265  
Twisp, WA 98856  
509-997-2204  
509-429-0778  
email:  
dmullins@methow.com

##### WALLFLOWER FARM

Dan and Marti Wall  
16663 Beaver Marsh Road  
Mt. Vernon, WA 98273  
360-424-7935  
Fax: 360-428-4946  
email: cashmere@sos.net

##### WINDRIDGE FARM

Becki and Jim Belcher  
11810 272nd St. E.  
Graham, WA 98338  
360-893-7893

Internet listing of these  
breeders and a link to their  
homepages, if they have  
one, can be found on the net  
at:

[http://www.teleport.com/  
~goatknol/breeders.htm](http://www.teleport.com/~goatknol/breeders.htm)



One drink over the line.

Photograph by Linda Cortright, Grumble Goat Farm, Union, Maine.



A cold day in...Maine.

Photograph by Marilyn Ackley, Bessey Place Cashmere, Buckfield, Maine.



# Recipes!

From the  
Alberta  
Goat Breeders Association

## Mint or Wine? Mint or Wine?

### Roast Chevron with Mint Sauce

1 leg or loin of goat (3-4 lbs)  
3-4 Tbsp extra virgin olive oil  
2 or 3 sprigs of fresh mint  
1/4 tsp. freshly ground black pepper  
1/2 tsp. celery seed  
pinch of dried oregano  
pinch of cumin seed  
1/4 tsp. fennel seeds  
2-1/2 oz. red wine  
1 Tbsp. plum jam  
2-1/2 oz. cider vinegar  
salt, pepper

Preheat oven to 400° F. Brush meat with most of the olive oil. Strip the leaves from the mint, reserve them and place the stalks on a rack in a roasting tin. Roast the chevon, covered, for one hour.

Put the mint leaves, spices and herbs in a mortar and pound them.

Put the wine, jam and cider vinegar in a saucepan. Scrape in the pounded herbs and add the remaining olive oil.

Bring to a boil and simmer on a very low heat for 20-25 minutes.

Strain into a heated sauceboat and serve with the roast (and a smile).

For more information about the Alberta Goat Breeders Association, contact them at AGBA, GD, Hay Lakes, Alberta, TOB 1WO, 780-878-3814, email: [agba@edmc.net](mailto:agba@edmc.net)

### Capretto Al Vino Bianco (Kid in White Wine)

2 lb. of chevon, cut in one piece from the leg  
2 carrots  
1 turnip  
coriander seeds  
olive oil  
1 small glassful each of white wine and Marsala  
3 tomatoes  
1 piece celery  
garlic and herbs  
1 onion, 1 orange

Put a few pieces of garlic into the meat and rub it well with salt, pepper, and marjoram or oregano. Fry the sliced onion in oil; then brown the meat. Add the tomatoes, peeled and chopped, and when these are soft, the other vegetables.

Add the garlic, orange peel, crushed coriander seeds (about a teaspoonful), and the white wine. After 5 minutes add the Marsala and the seasonings and salt. Cover the pan and simmer gently for 2 hours. The sauce should be reduced and fairly thick. Squeeze the juice of half the orange over the meat.



The small (yet efficient) little American cashmere garment factory in Montana is still buying raw cashmere fleece—in any quantities.

#### Competitive Prices:

2000 prices: \$32.50/lb. yield for white fleeces

\$30.00/lb. for colors, \$7.50/lb. for cashgora

Checks issued to Producers quickly

Free Classing of Fleeces Provided

Call Ann for more information

*We can help put your goats' coats in an American-made cashmere garment today.*

3299 Anderson Lane, Dillon, Montana 59725  
406-683-6761, email: [ann@MontanaKnits.com](mailto:ann@MontanaKnits.com)

## Classified Advertising

### Buster the Cashmere Goat

Children's book by Paul G. Johnson, CM Ace Reporter. 66 pages, includes photographs. Suitable for read-aloud for young children, 3rd to 4th grade reading level, or for brightening the lives of bored adults. Guaranteed only happy endings. To order, send \$7.50 (includes shipping) to CashMirror Publications.

**CashMirror back issues.** \$3 each or a dozen for \$30. 10/89 - 2/00. About half of old issues still available. Index available.

### Maremma Sheepdog Club of America

Maremma Livestock Guarding dogs, PO Box 546, Lake Odessa, MI 48849, 616-374-7209. Free information and Breeder Directory.

**SWW (Single White Wether)** 44" horns, 205 lbs, 3" wattles and one retained testicle, seeks romantic interlude with strong-boned, full-bodied cashgora doe, 3-4 yrs old. Wattles are OK if small. Send photo and info to: The Whiting.



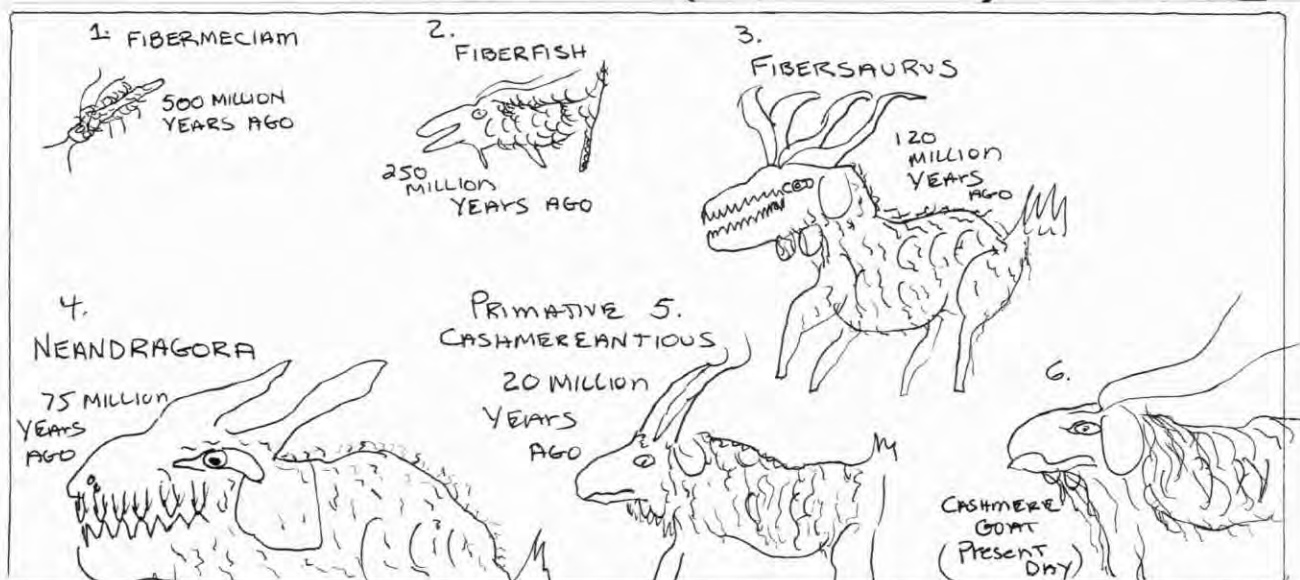
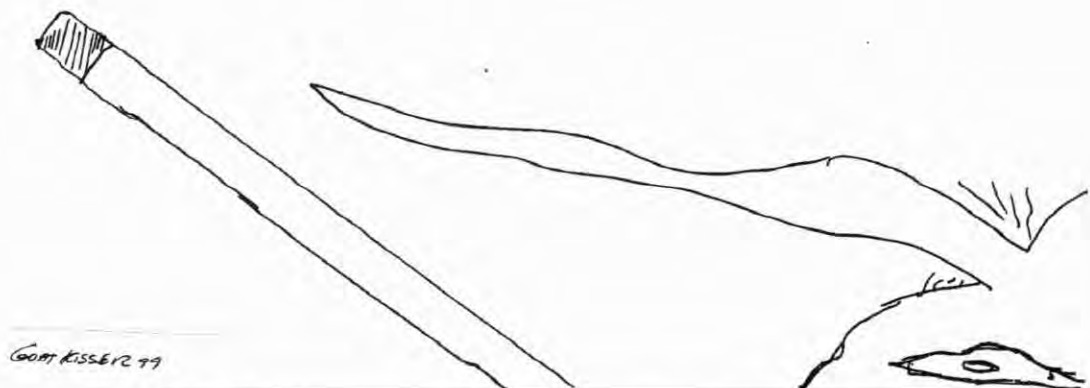
*Breeders of Cashmere  
Producing Goats*

**Guy & Karen Triplett**

**541-388-8992**

63300 Silvis Rd • Bend, OR 97701

email: harvest@empnet.com



### Display Advertising Rates:

| Ad Size              | Price (Issue / 4 mos. / 1 yr.) |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Business Card        | \$25 / 100 / 150               |
| 1/4 page             | \$45 / 165 / 410               |
| 1/3 page             | \$65 / 240 / 600               |
| Half Page            | \$80 / 300 / 730               |
| Full Page            | \$150 / 550 / 1,370            |
| Other sizes, options | Ask us                         |

Extensive layout or photo screening may be extra. Payment must accompany ad order.

Classified ads 50 cents/word.



### CashMirror

#### Subscription Information

#### To subscribe

Send: Name  
Farm Name (if applicable)  
Address with zip code

To: CashMirror Publications  
2280 S. Church Rd.  
Dallas, OR 97338

Annual Subscription is only \$25 for 12 monthly issues! (\$35 Canada, \$40 Mexico, \$50 overseas).

Breeders Directory listing for full year \$30.

### Notable Quotes

"The leaves from forage peanut plants are just as nutritious for goats as alfalfa per ARS scientists."

...William Windham  
USDA Ag Research Service

"Use of the term 'Pashmina' in marketing is inherently ambiguous and therefore misleading."

... The Cashmere & Camel Hair Manufacturers Institute

"It takes one generation away from the land for the knowledge gathered over thousands of years to be lost."

...Elisabeth C. M. Downing,  
Keeping Goats

### The Deadlines:

Articles, photographs, advertising and other information submitted must be received by the 25th of the month prior to magazine issue date.

If you need assistance designing or laying out a display ad, or fine-tuning an article, earlier is appreciated.

Hawks Mt. ad

Serving northern  
California, Idaho, Nevada,  
Oregon,  
Washington and  
western Canada

Membership includes  
NWCA Quarterly  
Newsletter



### Northwest Cashmere Association

NWCA Annual Dues only \$25  
Guy Triplett, President  
63300 Silvis Road, Bend, OR 97701  
541-388-8992, email: harvest@empnet.com